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9 October 1979

NEAR EAST/NORTH AFRICA REPORT

No. 2028

CONTENTS

PAGE

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Information on PLO Finances, Military, Cultural Affairs (LE FIGARO, 21 Aug 79).....	1
--	---

AFGHANISTAN

Amin Meets With Pushtun Representatives (Kabul Domestic Service, 13 Sep 79).....	4
'KABUL RADIO' Comments on Anti-Imperialist Struggle (Kabul Domestic Service, 14 Sep 79).....	6
Youth Group Declares Solidarity With Afghans (Kabul Domestic Service, 12 Sep 79).....	8
Afghanistan Appropriates Funds for Various Industrial Projects (Kabul Domestic Service, 13 Sep 79).....	9
Briefs	
University Donation to Red Crescent	11
Congregational Mosque Cornerstone Laid	11
Teleprinter From GDR	11
Project Agreement Renewed	11

IRAN

Candidates Presented to the Readers (AYANDEGAN, various dates).....	12
--	----

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

Arms Discovered, Mojaheddin Claim Ownership (ETTELA'AT, 18 Aug 79).....	20
Large Quantities of Arms Request Return of Seized Arms	
Half Million Political Victims Lost in Last 25 Years (KEYHAN, 2 Sep 79).....	24
Jalal Talebani Fled From Revolutionary Guards (KEYHAN, 2 Sep 79).....	26
Governor Makes Pronouncement on Kurdistan (KEYHAN, 2 Sep 79).....	28
Kurds Seek Khomeyni's Aid (AYANDEGAN, 6 Aug 79).....	33
Mistakes of Kurdish Rebels Pointed Out (Eric Rouleau; LE MONDE, 5 Sep 79).....	35
Khomeyni's Book on Islamic Government Excerpted (Imam Khomeyni; LE MONDE, 6 Sep 79).....	39
Government Announces Official Holidays (AYANDEGAN, 6 Aug 79).....	42
Problems in Chahar Mahal va Bakhtiari Province (AYANDEGAN, 7 Aug 79).....	43
Women Seek Legal Positions (AYANDEGAN, 7 Aug 79).....	44
Conditions of Village in Hormozgan Province Reviewed (AYANDEGAN, 7 Aug 79).....	45
List of Recent Bestsellers (AYANDEGAN, 2 Aug 79).....	48
Briefs	
Political Groups Make Statements	50
Fishery Head Resigns	50
Weapons, Smuggled Goods Discovered	50

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

LEBANON

Abu-Jihad Discusses Young Issue, Relations With Arabs,
World Revolutionaries
(Farid al-Khatib; AL-HAWADITH, 7 Sep 79)..... 51

Beauforte Castle Said Strategically Important to
Resistance
(Farid al-Khatib; AL-HAWADITH, 24 Aug 79)..... 61

WESTERN SAHARA

Briefs
Polisario Meets Syrian Leaders 65

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

INFORMATION ON PLO FINANCES, MILITARY, CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Paris LE FIGARO in French 21 Aug 79 p 3

[Text] The PLO is once again at the door of the UN, but intending this time to reach the capitol. What secret weapons do the Palestinians have? "Israeli intransigence," answer the interested parties in Beirut. This is not all, of course. Following Europe, especially vulnerable to the energy crisis, the U.S. now seem to discover--through Andrew Young's words--"the increased political and economic influence" exercised by the PLO in the Middle East.

In connection with this, "oil blackmail" is mentioned. The PLO is also credited with mysterious powers that enable it to manipulate the Islamic world and votes in the international community. The truth is simultaneously more complex and more prosaic.

"Original" Resources

The history of the Palestinian resistance does not need to be told again (at least, after 1948): the first cells of al'Fatah were created during the exile, and 1964 saw creation of the PLO, the "bad conscience of the Arabs," guerrillas were in Jordan then in Lebanon; planes were hijacked; Yasir 'Arafat appeared in front of the UN in 1974; then the Lebanese civil war, etc.

It is not widely known, however, how 'Arafat's friends were able to "materialize" their cause by exploiting resources held by a dispersed people, totalling only 3 million individuals, of whom more than half have never known Palestine.

Inaugurated more than 20 years ago in the Arabian Peninsula, this enterprise is now getting results. First, on an economic and political basis, because of their high level of education, Palestinian emigrants have reached high positions in the gulf states (out of approximately 500,000 people in Kuwait, 250,000 are Palestinians). Other examples abound: an emir follows advice from his Palestinian doctor; an OPEC Arab delegation includes only Palestinians; a consulting firm managed by Palestinians advises on investing

petro-dollars. This influence is not limited to the Arabian Peninsula: one of Al-Asad's advisors on Syrian internal affairs is from Jaffa and Yasir 'Arafat's brother has an established reputation in Cairo's business circles.

The PLO's financial structure comes from this situation. As early as 1965, countries such as Kuwait--followed later by the United Arab Emirates--have imposed a direct tax designed to finance Palestinian organizations. Of course, this is a way to neutralize potential "subversion" from the PLO.

The al'Fatah, presided over by 'Arafat, has taken great profits from these funds, estimated at half a million dollars a year from Saudi Arabia alone. These funds are said to be managed by Abu-Jihad, chief of military operations in Lebanon, and the real No 2 man in al'Fatah. To these funds must be added donations from the Arab League and from various "summits" held by Arab leaders. Three hundred million of dollars were contributed to the PLO during the last Arab meeting in Baghdad. The main subscribers were, respectively, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Libya, Iraq, the United Arab Emirates, Algeria and Qatar.

But the PLO did not satisfy itself only with Arab funds: in order to insure itself at least a modicum of independence it developed--in cultural, socio-economic and military fields--original institutions financed exclusively by Palestinian donations. Thus, the PLO's "planning center" undertook a study of the human and material potential of the dispersed people, and has already established bases for an independent and viable state in Cisjordan and in Gaza.

Agricultural Projects in Sudan and Uganda

The Palestinian Research Center (directly connected to the PLO) and the Palestinian Study Institute (a private foundation, led by American intellectuals of Palestinian origin, working in collaboration with the University of Kuwait) attempt to perpetuate and diffuse Palestinian culture.

The PLO has just obtained from UNESCO the funds needed to create a Palestinian university, whose antennae will for the time being be dispersed through the Arab world. The Samed (literally, the resistant) founded in 1971, was originally an art center handling the creations of camp refugees: knitting, embroidery and woodwork.

Today the Samed employs over 3000 people and has connections with 30 factories and workshops. It produces and exports office furniture, bedding, shoes, purses and textiles (in 1978 it did business totalling 15 million French francs).

The PLO also manages a special fund meant to help "families of martyrs" (over 150 million FF a year), while investing in two pharmaceutical enterprises and various other agricultural projects in Sudan and Uganda. The

Arab Bank, with its headquarters in Beirut, centralizes the PLO's financial operations. Al'Fatah has finally ensured for itself some kind of military production. The Tall al'Za'tar siege in 1976 demonstrated the existence in Lebanon of Palestinian ammunition and weapons workshops. Today the PLO has, "somewhere in Syria," a factory manufacturing armaments, operating under the control of Syrian authorities and al'Fatah's Scientific Committee. This "committee" had two rather sophisticated units of production confiscated last year in Baghdad. It is believed that miniature submarines were built there. Despite the furor created by the training of Palestinian "kamikazes" on Qadhdhafi's MIG, the PLO air force remains to be built. According to information obtained from reliable sources, the 13 Palestinian pilots trained near Benghazi are prisoners sentenced to life by Libyan authorities.

8924

CSO: 4800

AMIN MEETS WITH PUSHTUN REPRESENTATIVES

Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 13 Sep 79 GF

[Text] The participation of the great leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], at the nonaligned summit conference in Havana, the capital of heroic Cuba, received a favorable reaction. It not only stirred up warm waves in the hearts of the toiling people of Afghanistan, but also brought joy to all the toiling classes of the world. Everyone applauded him everywhere, and the Great April Revolution was greeted with enthusiasm.

These were the comments made today by Hafizullah Amin, secretary and member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the PDPA and prime minister, during his meeting with a large number of individuals and representatives of various Pashtun groups.

The Bakhtar correspondent reports that Hafizullah Amin, secretary and member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the PDPA and prime minister, received at the foreign ministry building this morning at 1000 hours a large number of leaders and various representatives of Pashtun groups and tribes from [names indistinct] and addressed them with a valuable statement that was greeted with lengthy applause.

The Bakhtar correspondent adds that when the prime minister entered the foreign ministry reception hall, the audience rose and greeted him with lengthy applause and warm enthusiasm. At this time, one of the members of the audience presented Prime Minister Hafizullah Amin with a basket of flowers. The secretary and member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the PDPA, after acknowledging with sincerity the warm enthusiasm of the above-mentioned tribesmen and groups, delivered an address that lasted for approximately 1 hour, the text of which was broadcast over Radio Afghanistan at 1900 hours this evening.

At the end of the prime minister's speech, Mirza Abdul-Reza, member of the [name indistinct] tribe, said in his remarks: "Secretary of the Central Committee of the PDPA, prime minister of the DRA, and commander of the April Revolution, Comrade Hafizullah Amin:

"It is a source of joy that today for the first time we find the Ulemas and other leaders of Afghanistan in your presence and that they have all been reaping the crops of your revolutionary guidance.

"Esteemed and revolutionary comrade, following the great and undefeatable April Revolution, the imperialist and reactionary forces embarked upon a campaign of malicious propaganda against our revolution. This in itself is a source of pride for us, for imperialism and reaction are in their death throes, and the toilers of the world are on the path to final victory. We are all truly proud to say that all the accomplishments of the Khalqi government in Afghanistan since the April Revolution are, and always will be, in accord with the principles of the sacred religion of Islam. Everyone knows this is so.

"The question here is not one of religion; rather, it is a question of food, housing and clothing. Until the victory of the April Revolution, the people of Afghanistan did not have freedom; and if a person is not free, how can he serve his God? Did the tyrants of yesterday serve their (?masters), or did they serve God? At this rate, how could they ever say that religion was in danger? It is not religion that is now in danger, it is the (?tyrants) and their interests that are in danger.

"Esteemed prime minister, all of us tribesmen of [names indistinct] are soldiers for the defense of the revolution. We are always ready to lay down our lives and properties."

CSO: 4906

'KABUL RADIO' COMMENTS ON ANTI-IMPERIALIST STRUGGLE

Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1615 GMT 14 Sep 79 GP

[Unattributed commentary: "Footnote"]

[Text] We are striding forward on the path of economic growth and social justice in order to make use of all possibilities and forces to create a society of abundance. When a toiling nation starts to move and stir up the state of stagnation and congelation that threatens its existence, it encounters strong resistance from imperialism, for imperialism knows that any movement or rising of a nation would severely endanger its greedy interests.

In every corner of the world, when a Khalqi system replaces a rotten and inhuman social system through revolutionary struggle, when wise and humanistic relations replace tyrannical relations, warmongering words will pour out of the monstrous mouth of imperialism. It tries through wars to block the path of progress and perfection of nations. Like a spider, it tries to keep nations caught up silent in its webs and to suck their blood as long as possible and as much as it desires.

But our century is a century of uprisings and mutinies of nations in the face of the tyranny and exploitation of imperialism. The worldwide revolution is moving forcefully and with a rear. In every corner of the world, the Khalqi revolutions are becoming victorious and contributing to the faster movement of this worldwide revolution. These Khalqi revolutions are benefiting, increasingly gaining strength and moving ahead. Imperialism can no longer find enough strength on its trembling feet to stand up and block the path of the movement of these revolutionary forces through threats and [word indistinct.]

Today, millions of peace-loving peoples of this planet have joined hands as the guarantors of mankind's progress and happiness in order to defend themselves. In every corner of the world where the toiling people are demonstrating their willpower in defending peace and tearing apart the imperialist chains of slavery and servitude, the power of approval of 1.8 billion peace-loving and toiling people of the world can clearly be felt.

The victory of the Greal Sawr Revolution in the history of Afghanistan enabled the representatives of the vast majority of the people of the world to gather together in Kabul and declare their solidarity with the revolutionary path of the people of Afghanistan. Among them, the representative of the Soviet Union at this conference said:

"The supporters of peace in the Soviet Union have instructed us to state here that they strongly oppose any meddling in the affairs of the April Revolution and oppose all shameful plots and intrigues, and that the all-round support of the Soviet people goes to Afghanistan's democratic Khalqi system and to its legitimate government and to those who defend the democratic results and sources of peace in Afghanistan.

"We are certain that our conference will play a considerable role in the growth and expansion of the worldwide solidarity activities and that the further unification of all forces of peace will contribute to the support for the just cause of the heroic people of Afghanistan.

"International imperialism and reaction must know that the solidarity of the world's social circles with the Afghan people is solid and indestructible. We want to tell the enemies of the April Revolution: Hands off the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan!"

CSO: 4906

AFGHANISTAN

YOUTH GROUP DECLARES SOLIDARITY WITH AFGHANS

Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 12 Sep 79 GF

[Text] The Budapest group of the World Federation of Democratic Youth in a statement declared their deep solidarity with the people and youth of Afghanistan and strongly condemned and denounced the plots and intrigues of the sources of imperialism against the people of Afghanistan.

A recently published statement of the group of the World Federation of Democratic Youth says that through the victory of the Great Saur Revolution, the people of Afghanistan toppled the feudal dictatorial regime, and from the beginning of the successful revolution on this day, they have taken noteworthy steps to eliminate hunger, poverty, unemployment, illiteracy and many other social and economic problems.

In the statement, it is suggested that all anti-imperialist forces of democratic youth and their organizations condemn all overt and covert meddling of the sources of imperialism and plots of the counterrevolutionary elements against the people of Afghanistan and increase their solidarity in defense of Afghanistan's 28 April Revolution.

The statement adds that the progressive world of humanity, including the youth, salutes Afghanistan's Khalqi revolution and declares its deep solidarity with the noble and toiling people of Afghanistan; this expression of solidarity has disturbed imperialism and reaction.

CSO: 4906

AFGHANISTAN

AFGHANISTAN APPROPRIATES FUNDS FOR VARIOUS INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS

Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 13 Sep 79 GP

[Figures as heard]

[Text] At its meeting yesterday, the High Committee on Investments appropriated the sum of 183,027,000 Afghanis for 12 projects in various areas of production. These projects were approved for the multifaceted protection of private enterprises and investments in the field of industrial development and to support and encourage the national and patriotic elements in the development of the national economy, as well as to confirm the 10 July announcement of the government of the DRA with respect to multiphasic assistance for private investments following the basic writings on the revolutionary functions of the DRA in industry, commerce, transport and public services.

The meeting of the High Committee on Investments was attended by Abdul Karim Misaq, minister of finance, Abdul Rashid Jalili, minister of agriculture and land reform, Eng Mohammad Esma'il Danesh, minister of mines and industries, and 'Abdul Qodus Ghorbandi, minister of commerce, and was chaired by Eng Mohammad Sediq 'Alemyar, minister of planning and chairman of the High Committee on Investments.

At the beginning of the meeting, certain matters relating to private investments and the question of solving the problems of developing industrial investments were presented to the committee by the chief of the bureau for the encouragement of private investments. Also at this meeting, the role of the (?government) in medium and small-size industrial projects was discussed and studied.

Subsequently the following projects and funds were approved: 6 medium-sized projects in their preliminary forms for a total of 98 million Afghanis, one medium-size project in its final form for a total of 7,979,000 Afghanis, and 5 small-size industrial projects in their final forms for a total of 5,027,000 Afghanis.

With the implementation and reactivation of the above-mentioned projects in various industrial fields in Kabul and the provinces, which are to be carried out by private investors, 617 local workers will be employed in various production areas.

The medium-size projects in their preliminary forms, which were approved at yesterday's meeting of the High Committee on Investments, consist of:

Kabul Automobile (KABCO)--to repair automobiles and others vehicles.

Vahdat industrial firm--wool cleaning and wool textiles.

Telegraph apparatus--wiring and [word indistinct].

Radio and television assembly--assembling televisions and low-price radios.

Afghan National Shoes--to manufacture shoes [passage indistinct].

The small-size industrial projects approved in their final forms consist of:

Hakemiyan Firm--to manufacture doors, windows and window shades.

Kabul Ice-making Plant.

Sarmand Ice-making Plant.

Ehsan Ice-making and Vegetables--to produce ice and store vegetables.

CSO: 4906

BRIEFS

UNIVERSITY DONATION TO RED CRESCENT--In accord with their humanitarian and philanthropic sentiments, the professors, employees, workers and staff of Kabul University contributed 2 days' pay from this month's salary--totaling 435,00 Afghanis--to the Afghanistan Crescent Society. [Text] [Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 16 Sep 79 GF]

CONGREGATIONAL MOSQUE CORNERSTONE LAID--The cornerstone of the congregational mosque in the ancient city of Baghlan was laid at noon today by Eng 'Aynullah 'Ayni, secretary of the provincial committee and governor of Baghlan. This congregational mosque, which will have a capacity for 1,650 prayers, will be built at the cost of 2.7 million Afghanis, to be funded from the government budget with the cooperation of [name indistinct] of the Province of Baghlan. [Text] [Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 14 Sep 79 GF]

TELEPRINTER FROM GDR--The ADN Agency of the German Democratic Republic [GDR] has contributed a receiver and teleprinter to the Bakhtar News Agency. This receiver and teleprinter were delivered this morning by the cultural attache of the GDR Embassy in Kabul and were gratefully received by the director of the Bakhtar Agency. A source at the technical department of the Bakhtar Agency stated that the units contributed by ADN will be utilized alongside existing units to receive news from the GDR agency, as well as other international news items. [Text] [Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 16 Sep 79 GF]

PROJECT AGREEMENT RENEWED--Agreement for the renewal of the consulting services and construction supervision for the Khanabad Water Project was concluded between the Ministry of Water and Power and the (?Rachpur) consulting firm of India. The construction work for this project is expected to be completed before next spring. [Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 5 Sep 79 GF]

CSO: 4906

CANDIDATES PRESENTED TO THE READERS

Tehran AYANDEGAN in Persian 30,31 Jul 79, 2 Aug 79

[30 Jul 79, p 12]

[Excerpt] ISMA'IL KHO'YI: Freedom and Independence

Born in 1317 [March 21, 1938 - March 20, 1939], Esma'il Kho'yi is a poet and a writer. He is married and has two children. He is holding a B.A. in philosophy and sciences from the Teacher's College and a Ph.D. in philosophy from the University of London. His political struggles started in 1345 (21 March, 1966 - 20 March, 1967). He has not been officially affiliated with any group or political party.

Kho'yi has so far published 20 books and is a member of Iran's Writers Association.

Kho'yi had worked as a teacher at the Teacher's College until 1352 [1973-1974] when he was banned from teaching. In 1351 [1972-1973] he was banned from writing. He started to teach again, 3 months ago, at the Teacher's College. Kho'yi was once arrested and imprisoned because of being acquainted with Parviz Puyan and the Siyahkal group.

Dr Esma'il Kho'yi is a candidate for Khebreghan Assembly [Experts Assembly] of "Nehzat-e Azadikhahan Va Fada'iyian." However, as he says, he neither knows them personally nor is acquainted with them. He adds: Well, they might have found something good in me for which I thank them sincerely.

About his view-points that he wants to defend, he said: The future constitutional law should meet all the demands of Iran's revolution. The slogans which were repeated throughout the revolution were freedom and independence. One of the fundamental demands of the revolution was economic, political, cultural and social freedom, as well as economic, political and cultural independence. To be free from all factors that are officially called reactionary. and, in reality, independence means to free the Iranian society from all imperialist ties.

Freedom and independence can guaranty the foundations of a worldly outlook for the future constitutional law.

Regarding the elections for Khebregan Assembly and the reasons for his participation, he said:

I am not too optimistic. Considering the monopolistic attitude and the unmanly war set up by the prejudice and crazy forces in suppressing all liberal, patriotic and pro-people forces, unfortunately the cultural grounds (lack of culture and a bad culture inherited from the dirty era of Aryamehr) are more to the benefit of the prejudice and crazy forces.

Kho'yi predicted that the liberal and pro-people forces will not find their way to the Khebregan assembly and in case some of them do, it will not have much effect in the overall trend of approving the constitutional law.

Babak Zahra'yi is a candidate for Khebregan Assembly of "Hezb-e Kargaran-e Socialist" (The Socialist Labor Party). He has been one of the active members of the student movement against the Pahlavi regime outside of the country. He is a member of the executive board of the Socialist Labor Party and the eidtor-in-chief of the SOCIALIST LABOR weekly news letter.

Regarding the conditions under which the elections are held, Zahra'yi says: They have imposed a great deal of restrictions for election campaigns. With such restrictions, the political forces cannot use the television network for their election campaigning. Instead of this assembly and the current undemocratic elections, the constitutional assembly and freedom of elections should determine the fundamental demands of the revolution at this phase.

Zahra'yi believes that the ruling committee of the existing Khebregan Assembly intends to monopolize the assembly politically through its own political and religious representatives.

Zahra'yi believes that voting for the candidate of the Socialist Labor Party is voting against Khebregan Assembly and its undemocratic nature.

About the programs that Khebregan assembly should respond to, Zahrayi says: considering that the elections cannot solve any problems, it is necessary that the Tudeh movements, women's movement, the movement of oppressed nationalities, and the independent labor councils which were established after the revolution continue their activities.

Morteza Aladpush Reveals Undemocratic Methods

Morteza Aladpush is one of the candidates of seven coalition groups. Aladpush is a member of "Sazeman-e Peykar Dar Rah-e Azadi-e Tabaqeh-e Kargar" [The Organization For the Freedom of the Labor Class]. He was born in 1324 [1945-1946]. In 1348 [1969-1970] he became a member of Mojahedin Organization. In 1350 [1971-1972] he was arrested and sentenced to six years in prison. In 1352 [1973-1974] he became a Marxist-Leninist follower.

By the end of the year 1356 [1977-1978] Aladpush was released from prison and in 1357 [1978-1979] he joined the Peykar Organization.

About Khebregan Assembly, Morteza Aladpush says: The constitutional assembly which was promised to be held in the beginning would have provided the opportunity for some progressive elements, democratic and even leftists to find their way to the assembly and turn it into a scene of involvements between the forces which want to continue the revolution and the ones which want to stop and take it backwards. So, they created a new assembly by the name of "Majles-e Khebregan" [The Experts Assembly] and imposed it on the people, so that with the few number of representatives, the labor representatives and those of hard working class could not get into the assembly and in a short period of time, the assembly would sign the official document for the cruel leadership of the ruling forces.

About the draft constitution, Aladpush believes that the draft is neither the documentation for the people's victory in the revolution nor a proof for the sovereignty of the labor, hard-working and other classes of people. The draft is proof of bourgeois treason against the revolution and the people. It is a proof for the victory of bourgeoisie over the people and an evidence that the bourgeoisie, the ruling council have compromised with Imperialism.

In response to the question that what issues he will defend if he joins Khebregan Assembly, Aladpush says: The goal of the Marxist-Leninist revolutionaries throughout their activities and struggles is to defend the interests of labor and the hard-working class, keep the people informed, participate in and direct their struggles. Therefore, in the assembly all short and long term marxist-Leninist programs will be available for the benefit of the workers and the hard-working class. You know, of course, that despite the anti-revolutionary and anti-people positions of the provisional government, the people have not yet found out about its true nature in their lives and struggles and are hopeful about it. They think that with the establishment of Khebregan Assembly and the approval of the constitutional law, they will reach their goals. We, therefore, find it necessary to participate actively in the issues and events that have drawn the people's attention in order to inform them of the nature of such a government and such an assembly and the law which will be passed.

He added: Our participation in the assembly is not to bargain about one or two articles or words, it is to reveal the nature of the government which has established such an assembly. Throughout the elections, we will work towards revealing the undemocratic procedures of the elections and the government.

[31 Jul 79, p 12]

[Excerpt] Ayatollah Nuri: A Council Instead of A Single Chief

With a long record of his struggles against the former regime, Ayatollah 'Alameh Nuri persevered in clerical garb. He has also written several books.

according to the Ayatollah himself, the newspapers throughout the world have named him as one of the leaders of Iran's revolution. He is a candidate for Khebreghan Assembly, representing some religious and political groups and parties.

Regarding his candidacy for elections during this era of reconstruction, Ayatollah Nuri says: I am very busy. However, if the society finds it advisable, it is an Islamic duty to surrender to the demands of the society. That is why I accept the candidacy for Khebreghan Assembly.

Regarding his views and comments on the constitutional law, Ayatollah Nuri said: The draft of the constitution should be completely overlooked. Because it is neither Islamic nor revolutionary. One of the sources of religious imitation should always be at the head of the Republican Council (at this time, Imam Khomeyni). The draft is based more on Montesquieu and on unscientific socialism than the Koran and Islam.

About the type of leadership system and presidency, discussed in the constitutional law, Ayatollah Nuri says he believes that instead of one leader, a council consisting of 15 persons from all walks of life should be established. Because a single leader; eventually, will turn into a dictator and establish a single party and government in the future. In order to avoid such a situation, I believe that a council consisting of 15 clergy, non-clergy and members from various walks of life be appointed to represent the whole nation. The society should give authority to those persons who have awareness and faith. Regarding the judicial power, I believe that the draft does not cover the necessary freedom and independence. Ayatollah Nuri indicates that it is better that this guardian council included in the draft did not exist, as it is incomplete. Regarding the quality of Khebreghan Assembly, the Ayatollah believes that the views of other classes of society should also be considered in the assembly. He says, the inclinations are not important, but the views are.

Mohammad Ali 'Amu'yi: Providing the People's Sovereignty:

Mohammad Ali 'Amu'yi was born in 1304 [1925-1926] in Kermanshah where he finished his primary and secondary education. In 1324 [1945-1946] he became a member of the Youth Organization of Iran's Tudeh Party. In 1326 [1947-1948] he went to the Officer's Academy, and continued his party activities in the officers' establishment of Tudeh Party's military organization.

In 1333 [1954-1955] together with other cadres of the military organization of the party, he was arrested and condemned to death. For 10 months, he waited for execution. However, because of pressure brought on by international public opinion, his sentence was reduced to life imprisonment. With the power of the Iranian people's struggle against the dictatorial regime of the deposed shah, last year Mohammad Ali 'Amu'yi was released from prison together with other political prisoners after 24 years in prison. He is a member of the political board of the central committee of Iran's Tudeh Party. He has been elected as a candidate for Khebreghan Assembly by Tudeh Party.

Regarding the draft of the constitutional assembly, Khebreghan Assembly, and compelling the draft of the constitution, Mohammad Ali Amy'yi said:

In various issues of MARDOM, the central organ of Iran's Tudeh Party, the views of the party were clearly explained. We consider the draft of the constitution as a suitable foundation for exchanging views and working toward its completion. We will invite the progressive forces to study the draft more precisely. Regarding the draft of the constitution, the open letter of the central committee of the Tudeh Party to the government, the revolutionary council and the press, reveals the view-points of Tudeh Party regarding the constitutional draft.

Abol Hasan Bani Sadr: A Monotheistic Society

In a telephone conversation Abol Hasan Bani Sadr, the commentator on monotheistic economy and candidate for Khebreghan Assembly who struggled for years against the regime of the deposed shah informed AYANDEGAN of his views regarding Khebreghan Assembly and the constitutional law.

Bani Sadr said: The constitutional law should answer five fundamental goals; (1) The growth of our society; (2) Iran's independence; (3) Social justice (4) Giving an active role to our nation in fighting against all colonialist systems which rule the world today; (5) To expand freedom and take the nation towards a direction which would result in the establishment of a monotheistic nation.

In response to the question that to what extent the existing constitutional draft fulfills the above-mentioned five goals and whether he would give a positive or negative vote to the draft, he said: I believe that the draft meets the demands and main goals of our nation and that with minor amendments, I will give it a positive vote.

In response to another question regarding the number of representatives of Khebreghan Assembly and the views of those who believe that if the number of the representatives of Khebreghan Assembly is increased more groups and different parties will have the chance to participate in the assembly and study the draft constitution, he said: It is a mistake to think that only by increasing the number of representatives to the Khebreghan Assembly, the chance to participate in the assembly and study the draft constitution, he said: It is a mistake to think that only by increasing the number of representatives to the Khebreghan Assembly, the chance of other groups for finding their way to the assembly will be increased. Increasing the number of representatives will not solve the problem of some of the groups and parties. Even if they hold proportional elections, that is each group considers representatives commensurate to the number of its supporters, there will still be little hope that some of the groups would reach their limit in representation. The solution would have been, from the first day, for these groups to hold "true" seminars and without harsh and provoking procedures, find their way to Khebreghan Assembly by conversation, cooperation with one another and responding to public opinion.

Rahim Abedi: Freedom, Independence, Social Justice

Dr. Rahim Abedi, candidate from Nohzat-e Radical [Radical Movement] from Tehran believes that the constitutional draft does not cover freedom for the people and that if the draft is not changed, it should at least be amended, expurgated, and purified. The draft is lengthy and has double meanings. It is not comprehensive and it could cause misunderstandings. The draft does not have the status of a constitutional law, it is more like a set of regulations.

The nation wants three things from the constitutional law: Freedom, independence and social justice. The constitutional law does not clarify this.

Dr. Rahim Abedi started his political activities in 1321 [1942-1943] in the Tudeh Party. Five years later together with Khalil Maleki and Jalal Al Ahmad, he laid the foundation of the Socialist society of Iran's Tudeh with a group consisting of 12 members. Shortly the society stopped its activities and its members joined the Zahmatkeshan Party and later formed a third movement.

In Dr. Mosadeq's cabinet, Abedi became the deputy of MA Technical School. On 16 Azar 1332 [7 Dec 1953] when the police attacked Tehran University he showed a great deal of resistance which resulted in his arrest. In 1333 [1954-1955] Lt. Gen Zahedi fired him from the university and later as the head of the university Dr. Egbal invited him back to work. During the time that he worked at the Technical School of Teheran University he was unofficially engaged in political activity along with Eng. Bazargan, Ayatollah Taleqani and members of the Liberation Movement and the National Front. In 1348 [1969-1970] when Alikhani was the director of the university, he was again dismissed from his job. However, as a result of struggles against Alikhani, Dr. Abedi succeeded in returning to the university within 6 months. After a difficult struggle, eventually Alikhani was able to have the government pass a ruling which resulted in Dr. Abedi's leaving the university.

[2 Aug 79, p 12]

[Excerpt] Mehdi Haji Qazi: The people's pain

Mehdi Haji Qazi was born 1303 [1924-1925]. He is a worker at Iran Brake Lining Factory. In 1322 [1943-1944] he started his political activities and was imprisoned three times as a result of his efforts to free the workers. He was last imprisoned from 1351 [1972-1973] to 1354 [1975-1976].

He is a member of Kargaran Pishrow Organization [Progressive Labor Organization] and has been appointed as a candidate to Khebragan Assembly by that organization.

Haji Qazi, explained his views regarding the draft of the constitution from the standpoint of the workers' interests. He said: Overlooking the right to strike by the workers in the draft means overlooking the most obvious

right of the workers. Not only that right has been disregarded, the approval of article 9 (anti-revolutionary crimes) and establishment of a special task force--which in reality is the security organization for the factories--revives the law passed in 1310 [1931-1932]. Another point that clearly should be included in the constitutional law is providing work and the workers' right to a job, and in case work is not provided for them, the government is bound to provide for their livelihood from the country's budget.

Haji Qazi says: From my point of view, the council of workers, farmers, Homafars (junior air force officers, soldiers, junior officers and employees) for running their own affairs and determining their destiny is one of the most important issues that should be included in the constitutional law. The councils should be for making decisions not for consultation or supervision. Whereas, in the draft, only the village, town and city councils have been indicated with the role of consultation.

He adds: The Pishro Labor Organization believes that the councils that represent a syndicate or a class of society and whose main duty is making decisions should be recognized officially by the constitutional law. However, it is obvious that such councils will be faced with the opposition of capitalists and their representatives.

Abdol Karim Lahiji: Undemocratic Conditions

Dr Lahiji who has been appointed as candidate for Khebreghan Assembly by Jonbesh-e.

Enqelabi-e Mardom-e Mosalman Iran (JAMA) Iran's Moslem People's Revolutionary Movement, Jonbesh-e Mosalmanan-e Mobarez (Moslem Fighters Movement), Sazeman-e Eslami-e Shora (SASH) (Organization of the Islamic Council) and Sazeman-e Mojahedin-e Khalq Iran (People's Mojahedin Organization of Iran) announced that under the undemocratic conditions that the propaganda flyers of candidates, except those of one party, are torn up, it is not right to hold elections for Khebreghan Assembly

Dr Abdol Karim Lahiji is a lawyer and a university teacher. He is 40 years old and is holding a Ph.D. in law from Tehran University. He is a well known face throughout the history of the struggles of the people of Iran. He started his political activities in 1331 [1952-1953]. In 1334 [1955-1956] he was arrested and imprisoned.

Dr Lahiji is the deputy director of the Iranian Society for Defending Freedom and Human Rights and member of the executive board of Iran's Bar Association.

Dr Lahiji told AYANDEGAN: The Ministry of Interior has appointed the board to supervise elections and the various political groups were not involved in selecting the members of the board. Furthermore we see the names of members of the revolutionary council, deputies of ministries and heads of government

organizations appear on the list of candidates from Tehran. Since this group is in a position of legislating laws and executing them, therefore, the philosophy of having an assembly to study problems is useless. Dr. Lahiji emphasized that members of the revolutionary council cannot be members of the assembly. He indicated that according to the four part Article 8 regarding elections to the constitutional assembly, ministers, their deputies and the directors of government organizations must resign from their positions before the board is established and since they have not taken such an action, they cannot be candidates. Another issue is that contrary to what the government had promised, in order to eliminate discrimination and provide the opportunity for all candidates to use the mass media, only three days prior to the elections, the Ministry of Interior announced that the candidates can use television. It is obvious that 122 candidates will not be able to inform the public of their views regarding the revolution's constitutional law.

Mahmud Enayat: Weakening of nationality and the moslem religion (pertaining to Ja'fari sect.

Dr Mahmud 'Enayat, newspaper correspondent and candidate for Khebreghan Assembly by Hezb-e Jomhuri-e Khalq Mosalman (The Moslem People's Republic Party) who has asked for the postponement of the elections, discussed procedure of holding the elections and considers it a sign of the ruling administration's belief in human generosity.

Dr 'Enayat says: In my opinion, the way the elections of Khebreghan Assembly are held is very important. It shows the faith and sincerity of the leaders and their belief in human generosity. Furthermore, the way the rulers treat the "non-government candidates", that is "candidates not affiliated to some special groups", shows their respect to man's freedom.

By referring to the issue that during the course of the revolution, the Iranian nationality was forgotten 'Enayat says: Recently we heard some talk about Iranian nationality. This has made the patriotic people and those who love Iran anxious. Patriotism does not mean worshipping the country. It means nursing and serving the country. I even read somewhere that someone had said that it is not important if Iran's president is not of Iranian origin. This is regretful. As long as the world exists with its current borders, it is not necessary that we give up our national identity. Because, giving up our national identity and nationality will even endanger our religion. Dr 'Enayat explains that weakening our nationality will result in the weakening of our other national principles the greatest of which is the Ja'fari religion... Those who deny our national identity, admit our identity by recognizing Ja'fari religion as our official religion.

'Enayat announces that if the elections and election campaigns are not held in a democratic atmosphere, he will give up his candidacy for Khebreghan Assembly. He says: As I am a writer and I have experienced what censorship and suffocation mean, if I go to the assembly, I will defend freedom and democracy with all my strength and power.

9156

CSO: 4906

ARMS DISCOVERED, MOJAHEDDIN CLAIM OWNERSHIP

Large Quantities of Arms

Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 18 Aug 79 pp 1,2

[Text] The shock brigade of Tehran's District 9 Komiteh (Harandi Komiteh) has found an arms and ammunitions warehouse in a freight agency.

Last night, after a period of surveillance of that agency, located on Sahel-jam' avenue, at the Mowlavi intersection, the Harandi Komiteh guards entered the agency and produced arrest warrants.

Searching the agency's premises, guards became suspicious of a warehouse in a corner of that agency. They removed the warehouse floor and found large quantities of skilfully placed arms and ammunitions.

The head of the Harandi Komiteh provided ETTELA'AT's reporter with information on the modus operandi of the discovery of the cache, saying:

"The discovered munitions had been placed openly in small parts. Some of them consisted of the following:

- ZH-3 Kalashnikov rifles
- Rifle cartridges (several boxes)
- U-2 cartridges (several boxes)
- Kalashnikov cartridges (several boxes)
- Poisonous gas
- Asphyxiating gas
- Tear gas

and other munitions.

The uncovered munitions were taken to the Central Komiteh on 2 trucks.

Most of them belong to the army: people seized them during the Revolution, after the fall of army's garrisons.

A widespread investigation is being carried on to identify and arrest those implicated in the stolen munitions.

Cache of Munitions

A spokesman for Tehran's Central Komiteh announced that the uncovered cache contained the following:

- ZH-3 rifles (7)
- Rocket guns (2)
- Grenades (4 cases)
- Booby traps (20)
- M-2 rifles (2 boxes)
- An assortment of Berne weapons
- ZH-3 M-1 rifles (82)
- Antitank cartridges (9)
- Asphyxiating gas (3 cartons)
- Anti-gas masks (1 carton)
- Tear gas (15 cartons)
- Poison gas (3 cartons)
- Cartridge clips (1 carton)
- A-B Tear gas (2 boxes)
- Large grenade flasks (2)
- 38-caliber cartridges (2,000 pieces)
- Assorted cartridges (30 boxes)
- Howitzer (1)

- Small cartridges (2 boxes)
- Dropping bottles (1 carton)
- Helmets (1 carton)
- Large number of canteens
- Large binoculars (1 pair)
- Telescope (1)
- A-B plastic flasks (2)
- U-Z cartridges (several)
- Large flasks containing assorted cartridges (13)
- Metal safe (1)

Request Return of Seized Arms

Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 18 Aug 79 p 2

[Text] In connection with the news of the discovery of the munitions warehouse, which was announced on Thursday, the Organization of the Mojaheddins of the Iranian People [OMIP] has issued the following statement:

"In the name of God and the heroic Iranian people, on Thursday, 25 Mordad 1358 [16 August 1979] a munitions warehouse belonging to OMIP, located in the Bokhara'i agency, containing over 200 assorted arms and a considerable amount of ammunitions, was raided and its contents confiscated by the guards of Tehran's District 9 Komiteh (Harandi Komiteh).

The Harandi Komiteh turned over OMIP's representatives, Mehdi Bokhara'i and Mohsen Reza'i, to the Central Komiteh despite the fact that OMIP representatives produced proper credentials. The Central Komiteh has thus far refused to restitute the munitions involved. The Komiteh guards who had the warehouse under surveillance for some time, followed the 2 OMIP members inside the warehouse, without warrants, confiscated the munitions, and moved them to Komiteh headquarters.

En route, Komiteh members misappropriated 12 ZH-3's, 16 Sporniks, 4 U-Z's, 3 Kalashnikovs, and large quantities of other munitions.

When OMIP representatives went to Komiteh headquarters to lodge a protest regarding the munitions confiscation, and requested a receipt in the name of OMIP, they were treated irresponsibly by the Komiteh. In a letter to the Minister of State (with copies communicated to the Central Komiteh and the office of Ayatollah Taleqani) OMIP reported the incident and requested a restitution of the confiscated munitions, stating:

"Imperialists are instigating intrigues with their henchmen and the remnants of the Shah's regime, who are still armed and are constantly threatening the Iranian Revolution. For 10 years of armed struggle, the Mojaheddins have never used their weapons contrary to the interests of the people and, therefore, consider carrying weapons as their legitimate right.

In view of the foregoing, OMIP is hereby earnestly pressing officials concerned to return the confiscated munitions, particularly since no law deprives OMIP of the right to possess arms. Many of the confiscated munitions have been purchased by OMIP before the Revolution and used during the Revolution. The rest has been seized in the course of the Revolution from the anti-people's regime of the deposed Shah.

Through its Revolution the Iranian people has repudiated all unlawful actions by its officials. In view of this we urge government authorities involved to redress our grievances so as to forestall distrust and unrest among the Iranian people."

Attached to that letter was a copy of OMIP's letter to the Ministry of State dated 26 Mordad 1358 [17 August 1979], wherein OMIP had asked the return of confiscated munitions, including those misappropriated while transporting them to the Harandi Komiteh.

8291

CSO: 4906

HALF MILLION POLITICAL VICTIMS LOST IN LAST 25 YEARS

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 2 Sep 79 p 9

[Text] In the meeting held by the foreign ministers of the nonaligned countries in Havana, Dr Ebrahim Yazdi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iran's Islamic Republic Government, delivered a speech. The complete speech is as follows:

Gentlemen, brothers, sisters, Mr Chairman: It is a great pleasure and honor for me to be Iran's first spokesman as member of the nonaligned countries and also as the representative of our great revolutionary leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni.

I appreciate the warm hospitality and friendship of the hero nation and government of Cuba.

Cuba and its high ranking and worthy leader, Fedel Castro, as the vanguard for anti-imperialist struggles in the last 20 years has had a special place in the hearts and minds of most Iranians despite ideological differences. The interest of Iranians in nonalignment has a long background. Iran's strategical position has persuaded the patriotic and responsible leaders of this country to avoid military unity with imperialist and expansionist powers. This was the main reason why Iran was a neutral country in the 19th century.

Our national leader, the late Dr Mosadeq, who was prime minister from 1951-1953, had a nonaligned and neutral foreign policy until he was ousted from his position with an American coup staged by the CIA.

Dr Mosadeq's policy was one of the reasons for his popularity not only among the Iranian people but also among Asian and African countries. By joining the Baghdad military pact in 1954, accomplished by the United States, the deposed shah of Iran changed the old tradition of the preceding kings. This transaction for Iran's independence was the beginning of the shah's plans for turning Iran into one of the American bases. Beside putting an end to 2,500 years of dictatorship of kings our revolutionary victories have also put an end to this unpleasant reality.

These achievements have been the dream of the majority of the people in Iran.

Now that we have joined the nonaligned movement, it should be noticed that it was not easy for us to become a member of this organization. The Iranian people have paid a high cost to get rid of Pahlavi's dictatorship and Imperialism. In the past 25 years after the coup planned by the CIA in 1953, the Iranian people have fought continuously to get their freedom and national sovereignty, during which time more than 50,000 Iranian were shot and killed on the streets, farms, universities and in the mosques. More than half a million people were imprisoned because of their opposition to the shah and U.S. domination over military affairs.

During this period more than 2,000 young men and women were officially executed. The price that we paid for our revolution's victory was very costly. However, our achievements were also big and important. We defeated the powerful shah and his imperialist allies.

The shah was practically supported by all superpowers.

In reality, there was no power in the world to fight with his regime. The shah enjoyed an economic power of \$22 billion annually from crude oil income. He had the best equipped army, consisting of 450,000 individuals trained by the United States and other Western countries. He had SAVAK, the famous secret police at his disposal. The SAVAK had been trained by the CIA and MOSAD (Israel's Intelligence Organization). Our nation succeeded in defeating the shah and U.S. imperialism without any help from foreign powers. We thank God and praise our nation. Now with the new nonaligned foreign policy, Iran's active role begins in the current anti-imperialism, anti-Zionist and anti-racism movements throughout the world. At present, we not only join the nonaligned countries, but we share in the struggles of the oppressed and deprived people of the world in reaching a free world from the remaining imperialism, dictatorship, racism and Zionism.

We welcome this opportunity and we will try our best to show that we deserve such achievements. We know the importance of our responsibilities and will do our best to keep the results we have reached from our glorious revolution.

9044

CSO: 4906

JALAL TALEBANI FLED FROM REVOLUTIONARY GUARDS

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 2 Sep 79 p 3

[Text] Jalal Talebani and his men, who were hiding in the mountainous villages of Lorestan, fled after a few hours of being followed.

Captain Mojtaba Hashemi, who is in charge of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards of Teheran's 9th Committee, announced the above statement and said: The last mission of the 9th Committee of Guards, consisting of 150 individuals, was to track down Jalal Talebani and his men. This group will shortly return to the disturbed areas. He explained: Our last mission was to attack the hiding place of Jalal Talebani in Larestan villages located in the mountainous heights. We found out that accompanied by 30 of his friends, he was hiding in one of the villages to rest. We decided to surprise them by night. However, when we got to the foot of the mountain we realized that the road was difficult to pass and that it was not possible to climb the mountain in a short time. However, we were determined to get to the villages on the top of the mountain. We tried for almost 18 hours until we succeeded in reaching the village where Talebani was hiding. When we arrived at the villages we found out that a few hours prior to our arrival Jalal Talebani and his horsemen had fled. The living condition of the villagers was not good and they were suffering from poverty and hunger. Therefore, the guards who had received a bonus of 500 tomans from Dr Chamran donated by the Imam gave their bonus to the inhabitants of the villages. This matter was so far from the people's expectations that after receiving the money, they could not believe that they were the revolutionary guards who were doing a favor for their fellow citizen brothers and sisters.

The commander of the 9th Committee of Guards explained their mission in Kurdistan and said: In the vicinity of Paveh, we heard on the radio that anti-revolutionary elements had attacked Sanandaj and that they had taken hostage the members of a group of military families. They had threatened to kill the hostages if they did not surrender. Immediately, we decided to return to Sanandaj to help our guard and military brothers in that city. As soon as we got close to Sanandaj, in the darkness of night, the antirevolutionaries fired machine guns at us. In this attack the bodies

of most of the cars and buses were hit by bullets. Fortunately, none of us was hurt. We quickly took cover and returned their fire. Then we got into the vehicles and went to the garrison very quickly. As soon as the men got out of the buses, we found out that 30 of the guards were fighting with the attackers and that they had not come to the garrison with us. Immediately, we went towards them and in a severe fight we made the attacker retreat. We arrested more than 20 of them and turned them over to the garrison. General Falahi, Commander of the Ground Forces appreciated our work in a letter and announced that there is no longer need for a force to be dispatched and that the city is completely calm.

In his conversation with Abdol Azim Mir Hashimi, KEYHAN correspondent, he added: In another mission we decided to go to Karand, Pol-e Zahab and Qasr-e Shirin, and to return after cleaning and purification of our itinerary. Without a moment's rest, we left for Karand. It was past midnight when we arrived in Karand. Right at the moment of our arrival, by shouting "Allah Akbar," we started to clean and arrest. We arrested almost 30 persons and interrogated them. Because they were not armed and they said that they were sorry, we released them, and speeches were also delivered to them and they were guided. Here we found out that the Khalq Fedayee Guerrillas had a committee in the heights of Karand. We followed them. However, by leaving some of their belongings behind, they fled. Captain Mojtaba Hashimi added: In Marivan after Dr Chamran found out about the group's activities, according to Imam's order, he gave a bonus of 500 tomans to each of us. As I said, we donated the money to the inhabitants of one of the villages.

9044

CSO: 4096

GOVERNOR MAKES PRONOUNCEMENT ON KURDESTAN

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 2 Sep 79 p 3

[Excerpt] Yesterday in an exclusive interview Mahmud Shakiba, provincial governor of Kurdistan, explained views regarding the recent events in Kurdistan and suggested that a special center be established to study the problems of the two provinces of Kermanshahan and and a part of Western Azarbaijan province. The interview was made by the correspondent of PARS NEW AGENCY who had been dispatched with a delegation to the West of the country.

About what happened in Kurdistan, the governor said: Kurdistan has always had a sensitive position and especially after the revolution, the anti-revolutionary elements turned to Kurdistan.

Because relations between the Iranian government and the Iraqi government were not good, they all found the Kurdistan environment suitable for their activities. On the other hand, because the Kurds had been more oppressed in Satan's era than the rest of the areas in Iran, there was some readiness in this respect. Of course, there is no doubt that the majority of the people were supporting the revolutionary movement and had a great hope in it. However, unfortunately, the government had very little means of propaganda in Kurdistan. The government had a lot of problems and it did not pay attention to Kurdistan as it should have done. As a result, the anti-revolutionaries were little by little implementing their plans in Kurdistan. And, as we saw unfortunately, the regrettable events of Paveh and other Kurdish areas took place. Of course, it is not my duty to talk about Mahabad area in Western Azarbaijan. However, as their destiny and capabilities (sic) depend on other Kurdish areas, these problems also penetrated in Mahabad.

The governor said: Ten thousand homeless people have come to Mahabad and have been here for 2 months now. No matter how much we asked the government for help, we did not receive any. So far, we have been able to take care of them by collecting donations.

Or, for instance, the number of unemployed was very high in this city. However, after a few days, I noticed that the number of those who are truly unemployed are not as much as those who refer to the Governor's office everyday and that only one-fourth or one-fifth of them are the unemployed and the rest are the political groups who mix with the unemployed and bring them to the Governor's office with them in order to stop us from development and welfare works. After establishment of security, we did not hear from the unemployed, or their number was very much reduced.

A Plan To Solve The Differences

Regarding his proposed plan to solve the existing problems between the two sides, Shakiba, Governor-general of Kurdistan told the correspondent of PARS NEWS AGENCY: These groups are either identified or unidentified. In the first days of my appointment to this position, there were ten or eleven groups doing activities in the area.

I only succeeded in negotiating with the leaders of a couple of groups. However, it was not possible to negotiate with the rest of them, as they had neither a specific location nor specific individuals.

These groups were involved in activities and sabotage. But I could not find out what their organization was and where they were. After the arrival of the guards, these small groups were wound up and they left here.

The representative of the dissolved Democrat Party who had previously come to visit me also left here. There is no news on him. (Nothing has been heard from him.) A leftist group whose representative was called Sadiq Kamangar was also wound up.

Now there are some remaining elements of these groups who sometimes do scattered attacks here and there.

A powerful party to be taken into consideration in Kurdistan is the Kurdistan Democratic Party.

If negotiations are held with this party, most of the problems can be solved, especially because the destiny of the Kurdish inhabited areas are related to one another.

If a decision is made for Mahabad, Kurdistan should know about it and so on. I believe that there should be a center and political, executive delegation, or whatever you name it should be established in one of the provinces of Kurdistan, Kirmanshahan or Western Azarbaijan to analyze the problems of these three provinces. Unfortunately, so far this proposal has not been taken into consideration.

My Proposal Was Not Accepted

I even believe that those people who are familiar with the culture and social structure of the Kurdish inhabited areas should be used. Considering that I am familiar with the area, I have many times suggested to go to Mahabad for negotiations in order to prevent the occurrence of unfavorable events. However, my proposal was not accepted.

And certainly it had not been advisable. Even one time one of the military authorities suggested that I intervene to solve a problem in Mahabad. However, I failed to get the approval of the Ministry of Interior in this respect.

In response to the question posed on the city council of Sanandaj, how it operates, and the possibility of establishing similar ones in the other cities of the province, the governor general of Kurdistan said:

The duties of the administrative council of the city of Sanandaj were never specified. The issue of security became more important. The decisions of the city council were not executed. Inevitably, the council attended to some minor tasks. So it did not do as much as it should have done. Although they were competent persons, the members of the council noticed that their activity was zero at present. We hope that in the new constitutional law, all of these problems will be clarified. From that phase, any decision that the government makes will be effective. In principle, in the good political social and administrative atmosphere that has been created under the banner of the revolution, any type of organization will be successful in this respect and there is no doubt about it.

Regarding the dissatisfaction of a group of people with the revolutionary guards, the governor said: Previously some local guards were recruited. They served for 18 days. However, the day that we needed them, they took their arms and announced that they are not ready to cooperate in any way. This shows that the guards had not been selected or recruited carefully. In the future, if the Pasdaran Corp from Tehran (the Guards Corps) could establish the Guards Corps here carefully and with clear-sightedness, most probably it will be successful.

The individuals who came from Tehran succeeded in saving the city from a complete fall at a certain time (at a special moment). We will always remember this good memory.

I should say that the majority of these people are faithful and believe in the revolution, and they are ready for any type of service in this city. Now, if 2 or 3 percent of them are incompetent, this does not mean that the revolutionary guards who have come to this city are not good people. The people of the city also trust them. We cannot generalize a few exceptions. Shakiba, the provincial governor of Kurdistan denied the existence of large ownerships of cultivation lands and said:

After land reform, there is absolutely no large ownership of lands in Kurdistan. Only the mechanized cultivation lands were returned to the former proprietors the number of which is very few. Regarding the revolutionary courts, the governor said: In order to find out what to do with the prisoners here, I referred to Tehran and asked for a revolutionary court to be held in Kurdistan. However, none of the religious authorities were ready to handle the religious affairs in the courts. Despite the agreements which were made, unfortunately, the court was not held until the recent events took place.

An event which was exaggerated.

Of course, I should say that in reality no event took place in Kurdistan. The newspapers, radio and television exaggerated. What happened was that a group of youth attacked a bus which was carrying arms and ammunitions. Unfortunately the officials of the police department and the guards that we had hired did not take any action and the arms were looted. This was the only thing that happened. However, there was the lack of security that I always feared of. And it was necessary for that situation to change and the government to pay attention. Then, in the disturbances made in Saez, some were arrested and there was complete security after the Pasdaran Corps (the Guards Corps) were stationed and there was this hope that the situation would continue permanently and that the treacherous persons would be tracked down carefully, patiently and by spending time. Of course, I should say that all of the leaders and the master minds have fled. Three or four days ago, I was informed that some of them were arrested including administrative employees, businessmen and inhabitants of the city. There were even director generals of finance and agriculture among those arrested. It was discovered that Mr Khalkhali had come here and that the revolutionary court was about to be held. Of course, I had no information on his arrival and on one informed me that the revolutionary court was held. I do not know who introduced the accused to the revolutionary court. As a result of various people's referring (to me), I contacted the head of the Pasdaran Corps (Guards Corps) who believed that those persons were not so innocent and that they had discovered arms from them. I felt some danger in the execution of those persons. So that day I contacted the Minister of Interior and told him that without any ill-intentions, the revolutionary court wants to create problems for the people. Of course, it is not known if those who run the court have good intentions. A few minutes later the Minister of Interior informed me that the matter had been brought up by the Council of Ministers (government) and that it was agreed that the court would not take any action and return. However, half an hour later, I heard it on the radio that eleven persons had been executed. Of course, I will not comment on whether the executions were correct or not. I did not see any positive opinion in this respect in this city.

Regarding the constitutional law and the 13th principle, the provincial governor of Kurdistan told the correspondent of PARS NEWS AGENCY: If we

want to call the revolution an Islamic revolution, we should generalize Islam to all Islamic religions, that is, the four religions of Sunnite and Ja'fari. Otherwise, if we want to limit the revolution to Shiite and Iran, then, it should be included in the constitutional law that the president should be of Shiite religion. However, in my opinion, the Imam and the nation consider Islam the greatness and extent of which are not comparable to religions. If our revolution has the special greatness that the people think of, then it should not be included in the constitutional law that the president should be Shiite.

Practically, the president will always be a Shiite. However, if the people decide to have a non-Shiite president, then there would not be any problem. Furthermore, generally all of the Moslems in the world expect that Iran's Islamic revolution solve the differences between Shiites and Sunnites etc... Shakiba provincial governor of Kurdistan talked about clearing the areas from antirevolutionary elements and said: Sanandaj and Marivan have been purified from antirevolutionary elements and it can be said that there is no problem. However, Baneh Bukan, Mahabad and Sardasht have not been purified. I believe that this area can be purified in the best way possible, because the majority of the people believe in the Islamic Republic. There are a few persons who have taken the political initiative into their hands and cause disturbances. Therefore, we should do something not to offend the majority of those who are dissatisfied with the Democrats, so that they would not join the Democrats and think that what the Democrats say is true. For instance, in Sanandaj from the 180,000 people, there were not more than 2,000 persons affiliated to political parties and the rest agreed with the Islamic Republic. However, these executions have made the people pessimistic towards the government. In other areas, actions should not be taken in such a way to create similar conditions. If actions are taken properly and the Islamic religion is implemented correctly in government actions, the people's trust will be attracted and besides the majority who agree with the government, some of the opposers may also join them. The government action should not be in a way that due to the mistakes of one or two persons or a delegation, its supporters would join the opposers.

Paying Attention to the Realities

In the end, the provincial governor of Kurdistan asked the people to pay attention to the realities. He said: I invite the people to peace and cooperation with the government. Now that the Islamic Republic has various problems, we should not add to these problems and become a burden to the government and have expectations beyond the government's capabilities.

9044

CSO: 4906

IRAN

KURDS SEEK KHOMEYNI'S AID

Tehran AYANDEGAN in Persian 6 Aug 79 pp 1,2

[Text] In an open letter to the grand Ayatollah Khomeyni, the Central Committee of Iran's Kurdistan Democratic Party has brought up the issue of Kurdistan's critical condition and indicated that only Ayatollah Khomeyni can stop the occurrence of a catastrophe in that area.

By emphasizing that some of the religious and government authorities have accused the Kurdistan Democratic Party of separatism, that is, xenophilous and related to Zionism, the party has concluded that it is war propaganda for dispatching the army to Kurdistan.

In the letter, the Kurdistan Democratic Party has written that the long struggle of the Kurdish people had been to achieve two fundamental goals: To overthrow the monarchy regime and establish a democratic regime in Iran in the framework of which the national rights of the Kurdish people would be provided in the form of self-autonomy or federative. In the continuation of the letter it has been indicated that despite the emphasis made by Imam Khomeyni and the government of Eng Bazargan that there is no discrimination and that the national injustice will be demolished the powerful elements in Kurdistan try to employ the policies of the previous regime toward the people of this territory. The letter indicates that following the clashes which took place in the recent months in Sanandaj, Naqdeh, Marivan and Oromiyeh by the enemies of the Kurdish people, the guilty persons were considered not guilty and the innocent were accused.

In its open letter the democratic party said, "In your meeting with us you said there is no discrimination in the Islamic republic. So why, despite the existence of hundreds of thousands of Kurds in Salmas, Oromiyeh and some other cities, is there not even one Kurdish member in the Islamic Revolutionary Council of these cities? You said: 'Defend the poor people.' So why were 1,200 weapons that were distributed by Oromiyeh gendarmerie given to the proprietors and snobs who would use them against the farmers and people's organization? You said, 'The internal security must be handled by us.' So, why did Oromiyeh and Kermanshah

lowitehs [committees] the gendarmerie, and the army trying to impose 'onnative guards on the Kurdish people as gendarmes and police? You said, 'in the constitutional law of the Islamic Republic everyone's rights will be taken into consideration.' So why did the draft of the constitutional law not include anything about autonomy, which is the right of Iranian people tribes?"

The letter of the Kurdistan Democratic Party of Iran indicates that for more than a month the radio and television have been broadcasting false news and spiteful commentary regarding the people of Kurdistan. The aim of the news reported to Imam Khomeyni is to change the truth and confuse him and the government's mind.

It is added that the Kurdistan Democratic Party is a national, original and Iranian party which is supported by the majority of the Kurdish hard working people and that accusing it of being affiliated is treachery to Iran's revolution. While addressing the grand Ayatollah Khomeyni the Democratic Party adds, "With full responsibility we announce clearly that Kurdistan is on the threshold of a big disaster and that extensive plots are about to take place against the oppressed people of Kurdistan. The revolutionary patience and the party's avoidance have so far been the main factor for preventing such a disaster. In the future, again endurance, and having responsibility vis-a-vis Iran's revolution will be our slogan. However, the evidence shows that the disaster will take place shortly and that only you can prevent it from happening. Only the power and influence of your words can return the conspirators to their place.

9044

CSO: 4906

MISTAKES OF KURDISH REBELS POINTED OUT

Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Sep 79 p 3

[Article by Eric Rouleau: "The Rebels' Miscalculations"]

[Text] Although it is still too early to draw up a balance sheet for the policy followed by the leaders of the Kurdish autonomist movement, one can at least attempt to draw the first lessons to be learned from an undertaking which has just resulted in the collapse of the resistance by the peshmergas (guerrillas) in the principal towns of Iranian Kurdistan.

The military disaster could perhaps have been avoided if the relationship of forces had been analyzed beforehand. At the start, the Iranian army appeared incapable of subduing the insurrection. Its politicization, the indiscipline prevailing in its ranks, and the refusal of many of its units in recent months to take on the role of policemen in internal conflicts might have led one to believe that it would isolate itself in the prudent neutrality it has practiced since the establishment of the Islamic Republic. But it must be observed today that Imam Khomeyni's ascendancy remains, if not intact, at least predominant. The order given by the "guide of the revolution" to the army, on 17 August, to quell the insurrection has been broadly carried out. The forces of order needed less than 15 days to capture the various Kurdish bastions.

The leaders of the autonomist movement had counted on Imam Khomeyni's apparent isolation and on the support, political or military, which the various formations in the religious and lay opposition could have given them. Here also, their optimism has proved groundless. Their most determined allies on the far left, particularly the Fedayeen of the People, have only barely managed to take refuge by going underground. The Mujahidin of the People (progressive Moslems), just as favorable to the autonomy of Kurdistan, have evacuated their headquarters in Tehran without striking a blow and have been silent since then. The communists of the Tudeh, who carry on their activities in semi-illegality, are content to support the "legitimate demands" of the Kurdish people, while at the same time challenging the approach of the Democratic Party of Kurdistan of Iran (PDKI). As for the National Democratic Front of Mr Matine-Daftari (center-left), whose demonstration on 12 August gave the Moslem integrists a pretext for starting a general offensive against their adversaries, it has shown no signs of life since its leaders went into hiding.

Excessive Demands?

The disillusionment of the Kurdish leaders must have been far deeper in the face of Ayatollah Taleqani's about-face. Considered a man of the left, linked to the Mujahidin of the People, he is generally favorable to the aspirations of the ethnic groups. However, considering that persistence of the Kurdish revolution could only throw Iran into "the camp of counterrevolution and imperialism," he promptly denounced the leaders of the PDKI as "traitors."

Even more astonishing, in another perspective, is the attitude of Ayatollah Shari'atmadari. A liberal of the right and a declared adversary of Imam Khomeyni, he went so far last month as to threaten to stir up his native Azerbaijan to prevent the adoption of a constitution which he does not approve. Against all expectations, he too took a stand against the Kurdish autonomist movement, which he has implicitly accused of being of foreign obedience. Ayatollah Shari'atmadari is said in effect to suspect the USSR of aiding the PDKI, which is resolutely oriented toward the left, through intermediate powers (the names of Poland and Czechoslovakia are often cited).

Perhaps the mistrust or hostility that the Kurdish movement arouses should quite simply be ascribed to Persian nationalism--or chauvinism? Any Iranian leader, no matter what his convictions, would find it difficult to accept the demands of the PDKI--as they stand, in any case--as legitimate as they may appear. The autonomy which Abdel Rahman Qassemlou's party demands is sufficiently extensive to feed the very widespread fears of an eventual succession.

The establishment of a federated republic within which a "national autonomous government of Kurdistan"--which would have to extend to "all the territories inhabited by the Kurds"--controlled all the branches of the local administration and economy and exercised sovereign authority over the police and gendarmerie forces, which would be composed exclusively of Kurdish peshmergas, would too closely resemble a step toward independence to be acceptable in the eyes of the Iranians, with the exception, perhaps, of the far-left activists. And all the less acceptable in that the Kurds, of Iran as well as of Iraq, Turkey or Syria consider--rightly, no doubt--that their right to self-determination, and therefore to reunification and national sovereignty, is not open to discussion in any absolute sense.

The Iranian Kurdish leaders have always asserted their good faith when they have declared that they are not animated by any separatist inclination. Furthermore, one does not see how they could found a viable state, lacking important natural resources and maritime outlets, and which would in addition be besieged by countries hostile to them. Nor can they count on any foreign aid. The former chief of the Kurdish rebellion in Iraq, General Barzani, had benefited from the material and logistical support of the Iranian monarchy, the United States and Israel, though under very exceptional and provisional conditions. As for the PDKI, it can count only on its own forces. Has it, then, perhaps overestimated them?

The Lesson of the Past

Upon the fall of the monarchy 7 months ago, the Kurdish leaders started putting into action a plan which consisted in ensuring the military and sometimes administrative control of a good part of the territory destined, in their eyes, to become an autonomous republic. Army garrisons were attacked, taken and occupied. The arsenals captured served to arm 20,000 to 30,000 peshmergas who gradually took the place of the units standing guard on the Iraqi and Turkish borders. In the "liberated" towns, weapons were distributed to the population, and alcoholic beverages--prohibited by the new central authorities--were sold freely in the public markets. The PDKI, lay party that it is, proclaimed its desire to "separate religion from the state."

Several other decisions taken by the Kurdish leaders were perceived in Qom as defiances of Imam Khomeyni's authority. In particular, they decreed first the boycotting of the referendum on the "Islamic Republic" last March, and then at the beginning of last month, of the voting on the Constitution. It is true that in the latter case, the secretary general of the PDKI, Qassemlou, by getting elected, had apparently broken solidarity with Sheikh Ezzedine Hussein, another Kurdish leader who had issued the boycott order. But this split was interpreted as being of a tactical nature, since Qassemlou, while giving his approval to the taking in charge of Kurdistan by the peshmergas, rejected with the same firmness as Sheikh Hussein the central government's proposals regarding cultural and administrative autonomy.

These proposals were well below the minimum demanded by the PDKI. The whole question is whether, in view of the relationship of forces, the Kurdish leaders could have accepted them or not as a basis for negotiations, indeed as a point of departure for a more extensive autonomy which they would obtain gradually. In March 1974, while in Baghdad as a political refugee, Qassemlou, who is known for his political skill, had declared in favor of General Barzani's accepting the autonomy plan--that one clearly insufficient also--proposed to him by the Iraqi government. The secretary general of the PDKI considered at that time that by his intransigence, General Barzani was heading into an "adventure" which would lead to catastrophe.

By a curious reversal of matters, certain Kurdish leaders of Iraq reproach Qassemlou for the same thing today. One of them declared to us last month: "The PDKI should come to an understanding with Khomeyni at all costs. The agreement thus made would give a valuable respite, not only to the Iranian Kurds but also to the Kurds of Iraq, who could then have in Iran a base for operations against the Baghdad regime."

There is a risk of the opposite occurring today. In the face of the common danger confronting them, the governments of Tehran, Baghdad and Ankara could come to an understanding at the expense of their respective Kurdish populations.

The collapse of the resistance in the towns of Iranian Kurdistan does not, for all that, signify the end of the rebellion. The peshmergas have retrenched in the mountains and will probably continue their operations. By trying to impose a military solution to an eminently political problem, the Islamic regime of Tehran too is heading into an adventure which, in the long run, could, if it does not bring about its downfall, at least prevent it from settling the formidable economic and social problems which it faces.

11267
CSO: 4900

KHOMAYNI'S BOOK ON ISLAMIC GOVERNMENT EXCERPTED

Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Sep 79 p 3

[Excerpts from book by Imam Khomeyni: "For an Islamic Government"]

[Text] "For an Islamic Government," Imam Khomeyni's only known political work, published in Iraq in 1971, during his exile, will appear in a French translation, from Editions Fayolle, on 15 September. The work, a manifesto-book, throws light on the purposes, actions and reactions of a man who is now doing his best to modeling Iran in accordance with his own conceptions of Shi'ite Islam. We extract the following passages from the preface, written by Imam Khomeyni.

Islam is the religion of those who struggle for truth and justice, of those who demand liberty and independence. It is the school of the fighters against colonialism. But this image has been falsified to the public, and the erroneous representation of it given in the centers of religious studies surely has the purpose of devitalizing Islam and masking its revolutionary and dynamic characteristics.... The elements referred to above have, for example, spread the idea that Islam is not a universal religion, that it is not a religion of life, that it has neither doctrine nor laws nor governmental system--in a word, that it is closely concerned with a few precepts related, among other things, to the "menstruation" of women; strictly speaking, it is granted to have a morality, but nothing at the level of the life or administration of society....

Islam does not recognize royalty. If that is a defect, so be it!--Islam is defective. Just as it has made no provision for capitalist profit, the usury-based banking system, the sale of alcohol or prostitution, for the good reason that these things have been prohibited from the outset. And it is the government teams installed by colonialism who are trying to institute practices of this kind in the Moslem countries....

The draconian and cruel character of the Islamic penal laws is often stressed. Someone has even had the audacity to write: "They are pitiless laws of Arab origin, it is the cruelty of the Arabs that has given birth to laws of this kind!"

I am greatly astonished by this way of thinking.

On the one hand, if one kills someone in the name of the law for 10 grams of heroin, it is not considered as cruel justice. I know that some 10 persons were executed recently for 10 grams of heroin. If one applies inhuman laws of this kind to combat, so it is said, corruption, is it not cruel justice? I do not wish to say by this that the sale of heroin should be free. It must be prevented, of course, but it is also necessary to adopt measures that are proportionate to this kind of crime. In the same way, giving 24 lashes of the whip to a drunkard is considered cruel, while executing someone for 10 grams of heroin is not. But we know how many evils encountered in society have their origin in the consumption of alcohol: road accidents, crimes, suicides, and it seems that even the use of heroin derives from habituation to alcohol! Nevertheless, alcohol is tolerated among us, because in the West it is marketed freely.

As regards prostitution, which is one of the most obvious consequences of the consumption of alcohol, if we punish it with 24 lashes of the whip, and adultery with 100 lashes of the whip, or we inflict stoning, cries are raised, declaring that we are cruel and that it is the fault of the Arabs! Whereas the Islamic penal laws came into being for the good of an entire vast community. Prostitution, which is spreading so widely in our day as to become a devastating scourge and corruptor of entire generations, and an obstacle to work, is only the corollary of these debaucheries so willingly spread. In these conditions, if Islam orders an individual to be publicly whipped with a view to preventing corruption from getting a hold on the young, does this have to be called cruelty?...

In the time of the Prophet, the laws were not only written and then promulgated, but also applied. The Prophet administered these laws himself: he cut off the hands of thieves, inflicted punishments, stoned. The caliph too was involved in this. It is in this sense that the establishment of government is necessary, as well as the organization of the executive and administrative powers: they are an integral part of the exercise of power, in the same way that the struggles and efforts to achieve faith are part of faith....

Explain to the people that the akhonds* are not content to stay in a corner in Qom or Najaf to study a few secondary problems, such as that of menstruation in women, and cutting themselves off from politics, since religion must be separated from politics! Cut out the rumors propagated by the colonialists, and cut out the atheistic remarks. In the time of the Prophet, was there the class of the clerks, then that of the politicians? And under the caliphs--the true or false ones--under the caliphate of Ali? These remarks are made by the imperialists and their political agents to turn religion away from earthly affairs and divert it from the organization of the Moslem community, to separate the ulemas from the people and from the fighters for liberty and

* Editor's Note: The Shi'ite "parish priests."

independence. It is their only trump card for imposing themselves on the people and getting control of our resources. It is also their sole objective.

As for us Moslems, if we do nothing besides praying, the colonialists will leave us alone! But we must not permit them to get control of our resources while we are content to pray, on the pretext that God will punish them and that we will be compensated after our death! If we follow this logic, we will achieve nothing. Remember the Englishman, at the time of the occupation of Iraq, who one day asked whether the call to prayer by the muezzin from atop the minarets comported some danger for English policy. "No," he was answered. "Then let him say what he wants."

If you do not concern yourselves about the policy of the colonialists, if you reduce Islam to the precepts which you are in the habit of discussing, and if you never go beyond this limit, no one will do anything to you, no one will say anything to you. Pray as long as you can. While you are doing this, the imperialists will have eyes only for your oil. What do you expect your prayers to do to them? They demand our mines, they want to transform our country into a market at their service; and it is indeed for this reason that our teams in power, who are devoted to them, are braking our industrialization and are creating only assembly industries in our country. They prefer that we not live as men, for they are afraid of men. Men are capable of reproducing, and their influence can become such that they constitute a danger for despotism, colonialism, and the governments devoted to them.

Each time that a man of great ability has appeared, they have either killed him or imprisoned him or exiled him, or they have accused him of getting involved in politics! Just think, a political akhond! Well, the Prophet was political! Do not let yourselves be abused by the false propaganda aimed at excluding us from politics and affairs dealing with society and preventing us from combating the traitor states and their antipopular and anti-Islamic policies. They quite simply want to act as they like, without anyone barring the way to them.

11267

CSO: 4900

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES OFFICIAL HOLIDAYS

Tehran AYANDEGAN in Persian 6 Aug 79 p 3

[Text] The government approved new changes in official annual holidays. With the new changes the official labor holidays has increased to 20 days and for the white-collar employees to 23 days. Eleven days of the above-mentioned holidays are religious holidays and the rest are national and historic days. Fourteen Mordad [5 August] (Constitution Day), which was a holiday every year and also this year, will not be an official holiday from next year. The official annual holidays are as follows: Eyd'e Now Ruz (New Year) holidays for the white collar employees 5 days and for the blue collar employees 2 days. Formerly, Now Ruz holidays were 2 days and the employees could take 3 days of their annual leave and increase their holidays to 5 days.

The Now Ruz holidays of the educational cadre will be 13 days. A high ranking government official who announced the new holidays added that the 12 Farvardin [1 April] which was announced as the Islamic Republic Day by Imam Khomeyni will be one of the official and public holidays from next year. The holidays will include 13 Farvardin [2 April], 15 Khordad [5 June], 30 Tir [21 July], 17 Shahrivar [8 September], 21 and 22 Bahman [10, 11 February]. He announced the religious holidays as follows: 15 Sh'aban; 21 Ramazan; Eyd-e Petr, holiday; Eyde- Qorban; Eyd-e Ghadir; Tasu'a, 'Ashura; 28 Safar; the death of Imam Jafar Sadeq; birthday of prophet Mohammad and Mab'ath.

14 Mordad [5 August] (Constitution Day) will be considered a holiday only this year and from next year it will not be a holiday. Therefore, with the new bill which was passed the official holidays for the blue-collar employees which were not more than 12 days was increased to 20 days, eleven days of which are religious holidays and the rest historic and memorial days. It is worthy of being mentioned that the total official holidays--including 5 days of Now Ruz holidays--will reach 23 days for the white-collar employees, and 31 days for students and educational cadre.

9044

CSO: 4906

PROBLEMS IN CHAHAR MAHAL VA BAKHTIARI PROVINCE

Tehran AYANDEGAN in Persian 7 Aug 79 pp 1,2

[Text] Shahr Kurd-PARS NEWS AGENCY-According to information obtained from gendarmerie regiment since yesterday following the opposition of the people of Brujen and its suburbs to the election procedures in Chahar Mahal va Bakhtiari Province, all the organizations and offices of this province have been closed since yesterday morning.

Another piece of news indicates that since yesterday morning people of Burujen have closed their business in objecting to the results of votes and the manner in which the elections were held. By setting up tents in front of the offices and on the roads they have prevented people from entering and leaving the cities.

Also about 2,000 people of Lordgan have gathered around the poll stations objecting that on the election day propaganda had been made to the benefit of Norbakhsh, candidate from the Islamic republic party, as well as for the coalition groups. These people are not letting the ballot boxes be dispatched for counting the votes.

In a telephone conversation with PARS NEWS AGENCY Dr Talequani, provincial governor of Chahar Mahal va Bakhtiari, said that regarding Burujen the people have closed the roads and set up tents in front of offices, organizations and various places in the city in objection to the results of the election. Some telegrams have been received by the governor general's office which have been forwarded to the Ministry of Interior and Qom and Ministry of Interior to study the demands of Burujen people and negotiate with Mohammad Motaqi known as Ayatollahzadeh to put an end to the current situation.

9044
CSO: 4906

WOMEN SEEK LEGAL POSITIONS

Tehran AYANDEGAN in Persian 7 Aug 79 pp 1,2

[Text] In response to the interview held with Minister of Justice Ahmad Sadr Haj Seyyed Javadi on 8 Mordad [30 July], regarding female judges and indicating that th: women cannot be in charge of such an important task and that they should be transferred to other ministries or take care of minor tasks, the Judge Association of Iranian Women has emphasized in a critical letter that it is contrary to Islam and that Islam is a religion of free men and that from the standpoint of Islam all human beings are equal, their superiority is their virtue which is interpreted and based on a verse from the Koran. The letter indicates that Iran's history is full of evidence of how the colonialists have gone to fight with the free men of this territory with their reactionary weapon and after they have left their gloomy shadow was over the country for a long period of time.

With this introduction, addressing the minister of justice the Judge Association of Iranian Women emphasizes that you who believe in the genuineness of the revolution and feel a prophetic mission for yourself should not let history repeat itself.

In a recent interview with Ayatollah Taleqani held by JONBESH newspaper dated 6 Khordad 1358 [16 June 1979], he clearly emphasized that in some several phase trials there is no problem for the women to judge in some phases. The female judges have considered it as another proof for their claims. In another part of the letter, based on Imam's statement that women can even become presidents, they have asked why women can be , residents but cannot have the right to judge.

The female judges have emphasized that certainly this kind of interpretation was not meant by the revolutionary leader, because he is very well aware that in the draft of the constitutional law the president is also the Moslems' leader and should supervise the Moslems' affairs and make decisions, that is, judge the truthfulness or falsehood of events. Then why is a woman capable of judging the country affairs, but when it comes to conflicts between two persons, she cannot use her judgment and it is forbidden for her?

CONDITIONS OF VILLAGE IN HORMOZGAN PROVINCE REVIEWED

Tehran AYANDEGAN in Persian 7 Aug 79 p 5

[Text] Gurband village is located at the distance of 24 km on the North of Minab (in Hormozgan Province). A dirt road connects the village to Bandar Abass-Minab main road.

Dirty, barefooted kids of the village are playing and the old people no longer capable of working, have sat by the muddy, half-ruined walls and are thinking of their memories in the past years with a depressed face.

At the entrance among the huts and muddy houses Arbabi Fort, with its ruined walls, attracts the attention. On the East side Gurband is connected to "Tirvar" village and on the northwest to "Chahshirin" village. The population of the village (Gurband) is 1,800 (392 families). The statistic shows that since 45 [1966-1967] the population of the village has increased by 486 persons. Their language is Farsi and the religion of the majority is Shiite. There is lack of water in the village. Daily water for houses, irrigation gardens are provided from the wells. The people of Gurband earn their livelihood by cultivating wheat, barley, lemon, tobacco, tomato, eggplant and occasionally bananas. The cultivated lands which are cultivated by dry farming are at the disposal of the farmers.

But all the gardens belong to few gardeners who do not mostly live in the village and pay low wages to the poor villagers for planting. The villagers have a good income from planting. One of the villagers of Gurband said his wages from planting is 300 tomans a month. For irrigation Gurband gardeners use hydroengines for using their water wells, and these hydroengines are the only technical and industrial equipment that can be found in the villages. The rest of the agricultural equipment are the old types of means of agriculture such as plough, sickle and shovel.

For cultivation they use animals such as cows and donkeys.

By eliminating the water problem in Gurband it is possible to add 50 hectares to the cultivated lands.

The inhabitants of Gurband mostly do cultivation, animal husbandry, gardening and sometimes mat making. In the last few years with the growth of population and poverty a group of villagers went to far and close-by cities--more to Minab and Bandar Abass--to find jobs in the mechanical, driving and labor fields.

The women of Gurband (like other Iranian villagers) work as much as the men. In addition to doing house chores they carry half of the load of living on their shoulder. Their participation in production has made a cultural difference between these women and those who live in cities in the south. Contrary to the women who live in the south, the Gurband's women don't wear masked veils. The reason is that they consider it an obstacle in their everyday work.

The villagers of Gurband are deprived from the minimum standards of living. Gurband village has one elementary school, one "clinic," one cooperative company with one mortuary and a coffee house. There is not any bath house in Gurband. It can be said that there is no hygiene in Gurband and that lack of hygiene completes their poverty.

Zahoki is the name of a poverty-stricken village which is located 150 km on the northeast of Bandar Abass.

Zahuki has not enjoyed any welfare service except for a torn tent given by RLLS (Red Lion & Sun Society) following an earthquake a few years ago. The poor villagers of Zahuki live in broken and dirty huts. The number of muddy houses are less than the fingers of the hand. There is no school and the children work along with the other members of their families to earn their small livelihood.

This village is bounded to the east by "Sahra" village, to the south by "Gazshahand" village, to the west by "Sardareh" village and to the southwest by "Sayyed Bad" village.

In order to get to Zahuki village one should drive 100 km on an asphalt road, about 30 km of dirt road for use by jeep and 20 km of a dirt road full of pumps. Because of lack of health and medical services being located so far and remote poor villagers get happy if their patient dies and the disease is not spread to another member of the family.

Zahuki is located in a sandy plain. The trees in this area are date palms, lotus tree, "Yatur" (sic) and a tree called as Garum Z... (sic). There are cows, sheep, goats, and donkeys in this area. The products of Zahuki are dates, wheat, barley, lemons, tomatoes, eggplant and some millet. The villages provide their drinking water from the spring. The population of this village is 380 people consisting of 74 families. The religion of the majority of the inhabitants is Shiite and their native language is Farsi. It is hard for villagers to live in the south's intolerable hot weather, not having the minimum standards of living, hoping for rain, and the problems of not having rain have made life difficult for the villagers.

The natural disasters have doubled the pressure of life.

A villager explains that he spent all of his money on digging a well in the hope of reaching water. He said that an earthquake had ruined the well and that now the well looks like a pit and has ruined his life. The mental pressures of life have made Zahuki villagers pessimistic towards themselves and others (either strangers or acquaintances).

The majority of the villagers of Zahuki have land but they do not have water. Water shortage has caused a drop in the production and because of lack of rain, the cultivation is done by irrigation.

They still use the old and traditional agricultural equipment such as ploughs and donkeys for ploughing the ground.

For harvesting they use sickle and for grinding their crop they use shovel, fork, cows and donkeys. Except for one or two hydroengines which belong to the owners of the gardens, there is no technology in Zahuki. The technology, besides the two hydroengines, is summarized in two sewing machines used for making clothes. In addition to agricultural work, they knit saddle bags, make ribbons and make bridles for donkeys.

The majority of the villagers are illiterate and the number of those who can hardly read and write are less than the number of fingers of one hand.

There is no culture and awareness and instead there is mental retardation made worse by economic factors (hard life, lack of sufficient and healthy nutrition, lack of hygiene, etc.) Life is really intolerable in Zahuki.

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CSO: 4906

LIST OF RECENT BESTSELLERS

Tehran AYANDEGAN in Persian 2 Aug 79 p 6

[Text] The list of the bestsellers are announced weekly by referring to the following bookstores:

Tus, Farzaneh, Morvarid, Sahar, Zaman Sand, Ruzbahan, Amir Kabir, Tuka, Pishgam, Peyvand, Sepehr, Payam, Javidan, Nil, Kharazmi, Khaneh Ketab, Jibi, Farda, Agah, Donya, Kavosh, Ketabkadeh, Aban, Safi Ali Shah, Gam, Ghagnus, Pazhvak, Azarbaijan, Bihaqi, Peyman, Daneshmand, Katibeh, Aras, Elmi, Shabgir. Farvardin, Tandar, Tuchal, Kar, Negah, Beynolmelali, Navid, the bookstands on the sidewalks, streets and Maydan-e Enqelab.

1. "Class Struggle in the Soviet Union," First edition 1923-1917, by Charles Bethleheim, Translated by Khosrow Mardomdust, Published by Pezhvak 670 pages, 300 rials.
2. "Know the Capitalist Society," "Government," Published by Neday-e Kargar, 90 pages, 30 rials.
3. "A Ray of Light from the Koran," by Ayatollah Taleqani, Published by Enteshar Corporation, 1,200 pages, 420 rials.
4. "Political Economy Before Marx," by A. Anikin, Translated by Jalal 'Alaviniya, Published by Beynolmelal, 428 pages, 375 rials.
5. "When Will You Return Dear Brother", "Children," by 'Ali Ashraf Darvishiyan, Published by Yar Mohammad, 24 pages, 15 rials.
6. "Islam and Ownership," by Ayatollah Taleqani, Published by Enteshar Corporation, 350 pages, 75 rials.
7. "Newly Developed Land," by Michael Sholokhov, Translated by M. A. Behazin, Published by Nil, 770 pages, 950 rials.

8. "Knowing Islam," by Dr Ali Shari'ati, Published 6 [sic], 493 pages, 280 rials.
9. "Alphabet of Communism," by Bukharin-Barabarshenski, Published by Pishahang, 178 pages, 120 rials.
10. "Lenin for Students," Written by Richard Apaniyansi-Oskarzarat, Translated by M. Azadeh, Published Hur, 171 pages, 150 rials.

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CSO: 4906

BRIEFS

POLITICAL GROUPS MAKE STATEMENTS--Nehzat-e Azadikhahan [Liberal's Movement] and Fadayiyan-e Vatan [Nation's Fedayins] have announced that they intend to establish a radio and television organization. The statement is as follows: "Fellow citizens, now that the radio and television of Ghotabzadeh cannot and does not want to perform its true rôle--that is, to broadcast the condition of oppressed and revolutionary nation, the Fedayiyan-e Vatan and Nehzat-e Azadikhahan intends to establish the Radio and Television Organization of Iran's revolutionary nation with the support of the people, groups, political organizations and parties. We therefore, expect our fighting and aware fellow citizens, and all parties and political groups to give their comments and proposals through newspapers so that with the help of one another we would make effort in keeping our oppressed nation aware and for their social and political growth. [Text] [Tehran AYANDEGAN in Persian 7 Aug 79 p 3] 4906

FISHERY HEAD RESIGNS--Tehran--PARS NEWS AGENCY--Yesterday Mohammad 'Ali Kahrumiyan, chairman of the board of directors of Southern Fishery and Imam Khomeyni's representative in that company, resigned from his position yesterday. He said that the reason for his resignation was because two of the corrupt elements of the company were discharged and the workers protested by working inefficiently provoked by those two persons. [Text] [Tehran AYANDEGAN in Persian 2 Aug 79 p 3] 4906

WEAPONS, SMUGGLED GOODS DISCOVERED--The officials of gendarmerie succeeded in discovering 3 Kalishnikov machine guns, 44 arms, 788 cartridges, 6100 packs of foreign cigarettes, 120 grams of heroin, and smuggled and haberdashery goods valued at 10 million rials. The arms and smuggled goods and narcotics were delivered to the authorities and the accused people were arrested. [Text] [Tehran AYANDEGAN in Persian 6 Aug 79 p 3] 9044

CSO: 4906

ABU-JIHAD DISCUSSES YOUNG ISSUE, RELATIONS WITH ARABS, WORLD REVOLUTIONARIES

London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 7 Sep 79 pp 18-21

[Article by Farid al-Khatib: "Silence Commander Addresses Palestinian Militarists in South: Our Diplomatic Struggle at Security Council Is Another Side of Our Relations With World's Revolutionaries"]

[Text] At a house in al-Nabatiyah, we were surprised by a bulb dangling from the ceiling and glowing with electricity, even though the glow was yellow and weak. This was not al-Nabatiyah's condition when we visited it 2 months earlier. The shells coming from the Border Strip and from Israel fall in succession. A shell falling near the house is heard. Another shell whistles and falls nearer and the electric power goes off. A citizen told us today that a youth was killed and his father and two brothers were wounded on the previous day as a result of the "war of shells."

This occurred on the third day of the latest Israeli military campaign against the resistance forces in the south. We had arrived at the house in pursuit of Khalil al-Wazir, member of the general command of al-'Asifah forces, Fatah's military wing, and of Fatah's Executive Committee. The pursuit took place even though we were accompanying Abu-Jihad on his southern tour. But Abu-Jihad departed from us.

We suddenly learned that that military commander had returned from a visit to Beauforte Castle [Qal'at Shuqayf] on the frontline and that he was visiting Lebanon's Arab Army battalion there.

On the way, we remembered the Palestinian "Katyusha Day" against Israel last May during which more than 11 Israeli settlements were shelled in retaliation for an earlier Israeli military attack in which Maj Sa'd Haddad's forces had also taken part. On the day before our visit, the Palestinians had also fired their artillery at Israeli positions in retaliation for the new Israeli military attack that hit the south with a total of 1,168 shells in a single day, according to the report of the UN observers. The resistance sources said that the actual figure was 1,400 shells. Between the shelling and the counter shelling, the fedayeen carried out an operation against a nuclear laboratory inside Israel, in addition to other operations.

The road to al-Nabatiyah barracks was empty of vehicles, people and living things. The air was saturated with the smell of gunpowder.

At the barracks, Abu-Jihad was addressing the Arab Lebanon's Army unit: When you were asked to direct your weapons at us, you turned those weapons toward our foes and enemies. A soldier asked Abu-Jihad about the connection of the new Israeli military campaign with the Security Council's session on the "inalienable rights of the Palestinian people" and he answered: They are trying to turn the PLO into a torn piece of paper so as to tell the world that we do not exist and [to ask the world] where are those you are talking about? But with your and our steadfastness, victory will be scored over this plan.

From there, Abu-Jihad proceeded to a reserve forces training camp. On the way to the camp we met a student coming from Czechoslovakia. Inside the command tent, we found a French student and an Iranian citizen with Palestinian students who had come from a number of west European countries.

One of the people present asked: What is this new uniform? The position commander answered: We have 2,000 Lebanese pounds and we have acquired 2,000 more Lebanese pounds from the Military Fund and we want to buy with the money American-made camouflage uniforms. (Abu-Jihad) answered: We will add an extra 1,000 pounds. He concluded by saying: Do not buy the required uniforms, we will buy them for you. The position commander said that the battalion had lost its library in one of the battles and wants to restore it. (Abu-Jihad) asked him for a list of the wanted books.

On the way to the training camp, we passed by the unpaved al-Ansar [partisans] airstrip which had been built by the resistance during the two-year war. Abu-Jihad said: "The resistance does not use it at present. In the past, planes carrying supplies to the resistance landed at the airstrip and were photographed by Israeli aircraft which flew continuous sorties over the supply planes while unloading and Israel lodged protests with the governments where the planes were registered, such as the Belgian Government."

Concerning the tasks of his tour in the south, the third such tour in 3 days, Abu-Jihad said: We come to meet the fighters, to make sure of the nature of the enemy's military operations and of the intensity of shelling by the enemy forces and to keep up with the way the fighters confront the daily aggression.

He said that the deputy of Gen Emanuel (Erskin), commander of the UN emergency forces in the south, told him during their latest meeting in the presence of Brig Gen Sa'd Sayil, alias Abu-al-Walid, that these forces keep count of the thousands of shells fired at the area. Al-Hajj Isma'il, commander of the Joint Forces in the area, added: The UN officers have inspected the destruction caused by missiles and shells in the Palestinian camps and in the city of Tyre.

At the training camp, the coffee served to the guests was late in coming "because the kitchen tent is far from us in implementation of the law of diffusion in facing the Israeli shelling," as one of the fighters said.

I asked Abu-Jihad: How does Israel discover the Palestinian camps? He answered: Basically, through aerial photography by aircraft. It is capable of doing this from a distance of 250 kilometers and it is also capable of taking photographs of our camps in tree-covered areas by ultra-violet rays. Moreover, Israel monitors our radio equipment much more easily than it monitors our cable communications. However, the enemy was not able to score direct hits against our bases last year, except for a direct hit which resulted in a number of losses during the enemy's raid on al-Damur and the area around it.

Answering a question on the resistance's violations in the area, he said: The rate of these violations is lower than that of any regular army, keeping in mind that we are constantly trying to reduce the rate of such violations.

More than one fighter complained of the drop in food rations and of the fact that as a result of the austerity campaign the fighter's meat share dropped from 100 grams to 80 grams in each of the three meals served with meat every week, keeping in mind that the battalion which used to get enough food supplies to feed twice the number of its members is now getting enough supplies for the actual number of its members. One of the fighters said: "The excessive consumption of eggs has caused us allergy!"

We arrived in Tyre. The marks of hits with missiles and shells are apparent in several buildings. The streets and the squares seem as if they belong to a "ghost town." Shells are falling constantly and the sound of their fall gives the impression that they are forcefully implanted in the ground and in the walls. We went to the house of one of al-'Asifah commanders in the city. The inhabitants were hiding in the corridors at the bottom of the building. The above-mentioned commander said: The naval boats greeted by (President Anwar) al-Sadat when crossing the Suez Canal on their way from Sharm al-Shaykh reached the Lebanese coast and took part in bombarding the city of Tyre and the south. A member of the National Movement's Political Council in Tyre entered the house and was followed by the Arab Liberation Front official in the city and then the house got filled with fighters. They had lunch. The National Movement official demanded that the new aid installment be dispensed to the Lebanese citizens and the Palestinian inhabitants to bolster their steadfastness. He was promised that the matter would be arranged in a few days. A report was received that a wounded fighter arrived at the clinic located in the bottom part of the building.

He [Abu-Jihad] moved on to the September Martyrs Battalion and sat next to the radio sets, amidst which he usually sleeps. On a table near the sets, there was a book entitled "The Rules of Revolutionary Conduct." He noted

that most of the fighters present there were cubs in September 1970 and that some of their comrades have already taken over the commands of military battalions and operations. He made the youngest among the fighters an offer to receive training on flying. The fighter answered that he did not have a high school diploma. Abu-Jihad said in reply that those with high school diplomas are invited to be trained on flying in accordance with new decrees. The battalion's finances official nominated his brother who has a B.A. to receive aviation training and said that his brother was not 25 years old yet. Abu-Khaldun added: "The longer the Israeli shelling continues and the longer the Israeli aircraft keep flying over [us], the more it means that we are on the right resistance track."

Abu-Muhammad talked about the strides that the resistance has made since 1969 when he joined it. He said: "We now have our say. Our rifle governs. Our steadfastness is what gives the revolution strength. The longer the strides we make in our steadfastness the more victories we score. I ask for two antiaircraft missiles so that we may better prove our worthiness. In return, we will give up our allowances for 2 years!"

An Egyptian fighter said that he deserted the army 2 days before President al-Sadat's first visit to Israel. He asked that his military rank be confirmed and that the door be opened for comrades of his who are still in the army to join the resistance. His [Abu-Jihad's] answer was to welcome the Arab fighters, considering that the resistance is Palestinian in character and Arab in depth and dimension.

He then moved to a site where an Israeli tank and two armored vehicles seized in Marun al-Ra's battle on the eve of the "war of the south" in March 1978 are kept. Abu-Jihad said: That battle was a "reconnaissance by force" on the part of the enemy to test our military capabilities. He said: We destroyed 10 vehicles in that battle. As a result of that battle, we regained Marun al-Ra's on 9 March 1978. Among the vehicles destroyed were those that the militias seized from the UN forces.

While darkness started to descend, he arrived at one of the artillery battalions. He recited a verse which he said everybody had memorized in his youth. Answering a question on the diplomatic battle at the Security Council, he said: "Rights are not regained at the Security Council but at the recruitment office. Two thousand shells made of words are not equal to one iron shell." Answering another question on increasing the fighters' allowances, which amount to one half the minimum wages, he promised [a raise] when financial resources become available.

At night, he arrived to inspect an artillery position in one of the southern hills. One of the artillery pieces was a heavy double-barrel anti-aircraft gun capable of firing 180 shells from each barrel per minute. He held a discussion with the officers and the fighters in the underground operations room of the Joint Forces and then bade the commander of the south farewell.

Concerning the confrontation, he told AL-HAWADITH on the way back to Beirut: The resistance is waging a fearful war of attrition because it is confronting Israel's vast capabilities. In this war, the resistance is shouldering numerous responsibilities: The traces of the aggression, building shelters, immediate aid to the victims and making up for the losses of the units. Concerning the last item, the list of losses in vehicles and equipment amounted to 12 military vehicles and six radio sets lost in one week.

Speaking about the resistance's means of communication, he said: We need numerous means of communication. The war is broad, continuous and consists of numerous links. We have to adopt decisions quickly. Communication equipment is important to us because through this equipment the command in the operations room keeps up with every development at any moment and in any position and maintains control. The more advanced this equipment is the more difficult it is for the Israelis to jam it, unlike what happened to the Arab armies and to us with our old equipment. This is the "silent war" between us and our enemy.

He also said: We are not a regular army but we have regular military battalions. They are among the most disciplined and finest in organization and in combat capability. He added: Our guns in the south are few. Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman has stated that the Israeli artillery is superior to ours. Yes, but when the time comes and everybody becomes aware of the size of our artillery in comparison with the size of the enemy's artillery, this knowledge will constitute a scandal for the Israeli army and the fact will be one of the most surprising in the history of wars!

Abu-Jihad talked to the military commanders and the fighters in all the positions that he visited in the south. Most often, he answered their questions. What did he say?

This is what the "silence commander" said:

Surprise Operation: We have information from Arab Gulf countries, from Jordan, Yugoslavia and from our informers in West Europe that Israel is preparing "a surprise operation" against us. Brig Gen 'Abd-al-Razzaq al-Yahya, the PLO representative in Amman, has recently informed us on behalf of the Jordanian authorities that they put "all the hospitals and blood banks on the ready to help us" when necessary. This is why we must be alert, watchful and ready to sacrifice everyday and at all times. Our enemy is declaring daily that he is in a constant war against us. In all the previous battles, we have proven our heroism in facing and confronting all the enemy's weapons and strength.

Andrew Young's Issue: The instructions issued to brother Zuhdi al-Tarazi, the PLO observer at the United Nations, called on him to follow up on the issue of the Security Council session concerning the inalienable [al-ghayr qabilah lil-sarf] Palestinian rights and then to get an official U.S. request for postponement if the Americans wanted a postponement. This was

the topic of discussion at the meeting that took place at the Kuwaiti ambassador's residence between Andrew Young, chairman of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations, and al-Tarazi in the presence of the Kuwaiti and Syrian ambassadors.

This is the meeting that touched off the Young issue which has turned the Palestinian issue into a domestic U.S. issue. This is a step forward in our political struggle. As a result of that diplomatic-political explosion, representatives of the U.S. blacks, which number 26 millions, requested a meeting with brother Abu-'Ammar. We invited them to send a delegation to the area or to Cuba to meet with Abu-'Ammar there outside the framework of the nonaligned states conference to be held in Cuba. There has been an obvious turn in the position of the U.S. blacks toward the Palestinian right. During their meeting with (Yehuda Blaum), the Israeli ambassador, in New York, they demanded recognition of the Palestinian national rights.

Security Council Session: Three draft resolutions were submitted for the adoption of a new resolution concerning the Palestinian rights. One of the draft resolutions was submitted with Palestinian approval. Another draft resolution was a Nigerian resolution submitted by the 23-member committee concerned with the inalienable and legitimate Palestinian rights. This draft includes resolution 242, with a focus on the Palestinian right to self-determination. The third draft resolution was a Kuwaiti compromise draft resolution falling somewhere between the two aforementioned resolutions. The first draft resolution is based on the UN Charter and resolutions, especially partition resolution 138 and the repatriation resolution up to resolutions 3236 and 3237 issued by the General Assembly on the legitimate Palestinian rights, including the right to repatriation and to setting up the Palestinian state.

Our information prior to the convocation of the session indicated that the United States would use the "veto" against any draft resolution concerning the Palestinian rights, regardless of how moderate. This means that the U.S. position toward us will not back down and will continue to be inflexible. This is why we did not back down.

The U.S. diplomacy was in a state of confusion in regard to the draft resolution to be submitted to the Security Council on the Palestinian rights. The blacks launched a campaign against the Israeli ambassador and 43 U.S. papers showed interest in our issue. We needed 9 votes to pass our draft resolution and if Washington used the veto, we would tell the world "this is the U.S. position of constant hostility toward us." We would have thus lost nothing.

At the same time, (President) al-Sadat refuses to have the Security Council issue any resolution concerning the Palestinian rights that would surpass the Camp David accords or that would enable the Palestinians to realize by themselves what he could not realize by going to Israel and by submitting

to the U.S. and Israeli wills because he considers such a situation an "insult" to his regime and a source of danger to his rule.

Syria inquired of us about information it had gotten to the effect that we approved the Nigerian draft resolution. Abu-'Ammar informed 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam, the Syrian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, that that information was faulty. Abu-'Ammar did this after contacting al-Tarazi in New York to find out the source that passed the faulty information.

Other Side: Our diplomatic struggle in the international arena is countered by our political and military struggle. We have always supported the Iranian revolution. Tens of Frontal revolutionaries were given training by us before Frontal took over power in Chad. The current chief of staff there visited us a week ago. Our relations with the Nicaraguan revolution are well known to all. The entire world has talked about the plane loaded with weapons that we sent to this revolution. In the wake of this revolution's triumph, the first [Nicaraguan] political-military delegation to leave the country visited us. Now, a PLO delegation is visiting Managua after the revolution's triumph over Somoza and the Israeli weapons. Our aid to the revolutionaries of South Africa, Argentina, Thailand and to the free strugglers in all parts of the world continues.

This is the other aspect of our movement on the international arena. This is why the political struggle is in cohesion with the military struggle and why each of them paves the way for the other to score victory.

What comes before all this is the fact that by preserving the revolutionary base here, we can take the initiative and move within the Arab political sphere, the Islamic sphere, the sphere of nonalignment and the comprehensive international sphere. However, what is fundamental are the victories with which we emerge from the military arena.

Al-Mafraq Meeting: The aim of brother Abu-'Ammar's visits to Jordan is to keep us in contact with our people in Jordan and in the occupied territories and to exert efforts to attain the freedom of political movement, and perhaps a military presence, there. We have taken on our part several steps in the direction of Jordan. But Jordan's steps have been heavy, slow and hesitant. Jordan has not implemented the agreements we reached with it in our previous meeting, except for the agreement concerning the Action Committee in the Occupied Territories. On the other hand, Jordan has not released the detainees belonging to the revolution, has not facilitated the issuance of passports to some Palestinians, especially Palestinian fighters, and has deported brother Ghazi al-Husayni, the son of martyr 'Abd-al-Qadir al-Husayni, after repealing his passport.

We have 23 detainees in Jordanian prisons sentenced to death or to a life term since 1970. We also have there more than 100 fighters in detention, most of them arrested while on their way to the occupied territories or back from there.

Our cadres, fighters and supporters are prohibited from visiting their families in Jordan.

Brother Abu-'Ammar brought up these issues in his bilateral meeting with King Husayn and in the expanded meeting. The Jordanian side brought up the issue of the constant propaganda campaigns launched by a number of Palestinian papers and publications.

As a result of al-Mafraq meeting, the king promised to release most of the detainees and agreed to study the issue of permitting the resistance men denied entry to Jordan because of the September 1970 events to visit their families. He also promised to facilitate a solution to the passports problem.

Moreover, joint political, military and information committees have been formed of the two sides.

We look forward to the implementation of what King Husayn has agreed to. If this happens, we will consider it a positive step and we will, in return, take further steps.

Al-Mafraq was decided as a venue for the meeting in response to our request through cables exchanged between the royal palace in Amman and our operations room in the hope that the meeting would take place in tranquility and that there would be no circumstance leading to the eruption of problems for which we would be blamed. Perhaps the next meeting will take place in Amman after the relations between us develop still further.

Iraq: Brother Muhammad Abu-Mayzar, alias Abu-Hatim, the Revolutionary Council member, went to Baghdad 2 days ago carrying a message from brother Abu-'Ammar to President Saddam Husayn. He went to hold discussions on the nature of the situation in the current phase and the nature of the viewpoint on developing the relations between us and to give a detailed picture of the enormity of the destruction inflicted on the Lebanese villages and the Palestinian camps by the Zionist aggression against the south, in addition to discussing the political, military and financial aid that Iraq can contribute to the resistance and to the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples here in the south. We are eager for all the struggling Arab forces to support our confrontation against the Zionist enemy.

Brother Abu-Hatim returned with positive replies which we appreciate for the Iraqi brothers. We hope that the relations between us will continue to be developed to the benefit of the fateful battle of confrontation.

Libya: More than 4 years ago, Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi cut off financial and military aid to Fatah Movement and the PLO has not yet received Libya's share of the financial commitments made by the Arab summit conference in Baghdad.

Several meetings have taken place between us and the Libyan officials and these meetings have been fraught with promises for the implementation of what had been agreed upon, namely: Support for southern Lebanon, participation in the reconstruction of what has been destroyed in Tyre and al-Nabatiyah, aid for the National Movement and money and weapons for the resistance. Fatah used to get from Libya 10 to 15 million dollars annually and this aid, including weapons, has been stopped.

After the latest Palestinian-Libyan meeting, somebody came to us with an offer for the distribution of Libyan aid on the Palestinian arena according to percentages set by Tripoli. We rejected this offer and told the brother who came with it that the question of determining the percentages is a purely internal Palestinian issue that is dealt with by the PLO in accordance with its own decision.

Hayil 'Abd-al-Hamid, alias Abu-al-Hawl, then went [to Libya] as a delegate of the Fatah Central Committee and made it clear to the Libyan brothers that we are fully eager for Fatah's relations with the Libyan revolution to be clear and built on firm foundations that do not sway whenever a new circumstance arises, especially since we both need to further strengthen our relations to face the dangers of the Camp David accords and of the Zionist enemy. Abu-al-Hawl returned with renewed hopes for practical future steps. We always say: "Be optimistic and you shall find what is good."

Palestinian Arena: The Popular Struggle Front and the Palestinian Liberation Front have joined the Central Council in accordance with a majority decision.

We have proposed that the Popular Front join the Executive Committee as an observer until a new session of the National Council is held and a representative of this front is elected because we will be busy with the Havana conference, the Lisbon conference and the next session of the UN General Assembly in the next 4 months. We have had a precedent with the observer status in the wake of the martyrdom of brother Muhammad Yusuf al-Najjar, alias Abu-Yusuf, who held the position of chairman of the Political Department. Faruq al-Qaddumi, alias Abu-al-Lutf, filled al-Najjar's position as an observer. Moreover, when brother Salih Ra'fat was arrested, his position as representative of the Democratic Front was filled by Yasir 'Abdrabbuh as an observer. The two observer members then became full members of the Executive Committee through election by the first new session held by the National Council.

We are eager for the brothers in the Popular Front to participate in the membership of the Executive Committee so that all the organizations may be committed within the framework of the PLO whose political presence in the international, Arab and local spheres is being bolstered day after day. This undoubtedly will underline the unity of our Palestinian national forces.

Even though the brothers in the [Popular] Front are reluctant to accept this status, thus postponing their accession to the committee until the convocation of another session of the Palestinian National Council, efforts are still being exerted to reach a solution to this issue agreed upon by all concerned.

Moreover, Fatah's viewpoint on any new structure of the Executive Committee is that it is necessary that Fatah itself assume in the new structure a dimension different from its present position because Fatah had in the past five members in the Executive Committee, including the chairman of the National Fund.

We relinquished that figure and agreed to be represented by one member, in addition to the Executive Committee chairman. There have been successive complaints recently that decisions are cooked outside the committee and that there must be a more effective participation by Fatah within the framework of the Executive Committee. This calls for increasing Fatah's representatives in a manner whereby the decisions are studied and approved inside the Executive Committee.

This is how the "silence commander" in Fatah and al-'Asifah talked to the Palestinian military commanders and fighters facing the Israeli enemy and Haddad's forces in the south.

We returned in the company of Abu-Jihad and our pursuit of the man ended, even though we had been in his retinue during his tour of the south. In Beirut, he became lost to the Israeli intelligence and to us.

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CSO: 4802

BEAUFORTE CASTLE SAID STRATEGICALLY IMPORTANT TO RESISTANCE

London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 24 Aug 79 pp 40-43

[Article by Farid al-Khatib: "Hello, This Is Beauforte Castle; Occupying Beauforte Castle Will Cost Israeli Army More Than 100 Persons Killed; Fedayeen Call Castle 'Alert Eye of South' and Say It Is Strategic Position for Them; Communists in Castle Defend Lebanon, Its National Independence and Its Democratic Development"]

[Text] It is one of the historical castles scattered throughout Lebanon's mountains, plains and coast. But this castle is different from similar ones by its location--a location which puts it in the circle of events on the red line and which focuses the lights on it from here, there and there. This location also makes Israel seem annoyed with the castle because many of Israel's settlements in Upper Galilee are at the mercy of this castle. This is why Israel has tried more than once, and especially in the Arnun battle, to rid itself of the nightmare represented by this castle. But Israel has failed, and failed abysmally. The name of the castle is Beauforte Castle [Qal'at al-Shuqayf]. AL-HAWADITH mission, comprised of Farid al-Khatib and Joseph Nakhlah, traveled the road from al-Nabatiyan to Beauforte Castle which is dominated by the barracks in Marj'uyun, the capital of the border strip that has been named the Free Lebanon State, led by Maj Sa'd Haddad--we traveled the road without our car being subjected to the shells of the barracks guns, as happens every now and then. Abruptly, the castle emerged with its loftiness ahead of us. The car began to ascend the spiral road, passing by several buildings destroyed by the Israeli army in the March 1978 war.

A position of the UN emergency forces also appeared in front of us suddenly. Two half naked soldiers were working under the burning sun, levelling the ground with (shovels). The position is a strong and pretty shelter constructed of shining white and black sandbags. We greeted them and they introduced themselves: Capt Robert (Thorty) and (Maj John Nelson) from Sweden. They told us that the position was an observation point and, at the same time, a liaison center with the Palestinian resistance and that it sends its reports to the general command of the UN forces in al-Naqurah. They have been in the position for several days. However, they will not

stay in the position for more than one week before they are transferred to another position in the south. A miniature of this strong and pretty position deserves to be built and displayed at Europe's exhibition halls. It is a position made by those who had lived successively on the site [in past centuries]. We later learned that more shells fall on the position from the border strip than on Beauforte Castle itself where the fedayeen have been deployed since the Lebanese army withdrew from it in the two-year war.

We ascended the carved stairs in the castle that faces the positions of Haddad's army and of the militias that follow him. At the gate of the hall leading into the castle, we were met by Staff Sergeant [al-musa'id] Abu-Hamid and a number of fighters surrounding him. We walked through the hall which is open on both sides, thus creating a fresh air current.

In the first floor of the castle, there are about 20 fighters. The tune preceding the Monte Carlo Radio newscast is heard coming from a transistor radio. The castle gets electricity from al-Nabatiyah and water is brought to it by water tankers, in addition to the wells found in the castle. The fedayeen use well water to bathe, wash their laundry and their utensils. The castle even has an ordinary telephone line, in addition to a two-way radio. Fresh food is available inside the castle.

The fighters in the castle are changed at shorter intervals by the National Movement and longer ones by the fedayeen because a "leave" in Fatah is a gift and not a right, according to Abu-Hamid.

The fedayeen call the castle the "alert eye of the south" and say that it is a strategic position for them. They live in the castle the way they live in any of their other bases, with constant movement throughout the day and the night. They keep a watch and they confront any person or any vehicle coming in its direction. They build fortifications in the castle daily because the upper parts of this castle are collapsing as a result of the shells and the missiles. The fighters also carry out maintenance work on their weapons and on the castle guns.

The border strip faces the castle from the east and the northeast. Al-'Ayshiyah village faces the castle from the north. To the south, there are the Joint Forces of the resistance and the National Movement. The castle is at the beginning of the red line.

In his cool room which contains two beds, a table and a chair and a radio set hung on the wall above them for communication with the UN emergency forces, Abu-Hamid, commander of the forces stationed in the castle, answered our questions.

How strong is the castle with the seven gates?

Strong enough to withstand heavy missiles. If Israel estimated that occupying the castle would cost 100 fatalities, it would not refrain from doing

so. But occupying the castle would cost Israel a lot more, even if it resorts to aerial landing. In any case, the Israeli army has made no serious attempt so far to occupy the castle which consists of several floors.

With what weapons do Israel and Haddad's forces hit the position?

They shell it with 160-mm and 120-mm guns. Nearly a month ago, Israeli aircraft bombed the castle, as they did in the 1968 war. But aircraft bombs and missiles do not affect it.

Then why does Israel hit the castle units with missiles and shells?

Naturally, to exhaust the morale of the fighter in the castle. Every time we open fire on a person inside or outside the border strip, they shell us with concentrated artillery fire.

We climbed to the top of the castle. There is there more than one DSHK gun and more than one fedayeen carrying his binoculars. We looked downward at the not very distant vicinity. There is al-Qulay'ah in the middle and behind it al-Khirbah with Marj'uyun facing it to the left. Dayr Mimas is to the center right and behind it lies al-Mutillah [Metula] settlement in the occupied Palestine.

In front of the castle, there is a helicopter pad and the ground around it is burnt. Abu-Hamid said that the UN forces are not using the pad currently because Haddad has prevented them from flying helicopters across the space of the border strip where the forces that he commands are deployed.

We returned to the inside of the castle. In one of its halls, I had this interview with Abu-Mazin, the commander of the National Movement's force in the castle:

When did the National Movement enter the castle?

After the 1978 war.

How?

The movement asked to participate in the presence inside the castle. The resistance replied: We will not close any position in the face of any struggler for Palestine's cause. It seems that the battle is long. Therefore, the National Movement is required to raise the level of its participation in the frontline positions, especially since the movement has raised the slogans of fighting to prevent Haddad from expansion, to defend the positions in the south, to foil the plot against the Palestinian revolution and against Lebanon and even to force the plotters to abandon their plot. Therefore, the National Movement must raise the level of its sacrifices.

To which of the National Movement's parties do the fighters in the castle belong?

They are from the Lebanese Communist Party.

What is your cause in the castle?

We defend Lebanon, its national independence and its democratic development. We also defend the resistance and its right to work for liberation. We are fighting on behalf of the Arab nation, beginning with the Lebanese arena which is intended to become the second gate for the U.S.-Israeli plan. This plan has numerous instruments in Lebanon working to help implement it at the expense of the majority of the Lebanese people. These instruments are in agreement with the Arab reaction that turns a blind eye and that helps to realize this plan so that Lebanon may become the second Arab arena for peace with Israel and so that the U.S.-Israeli plan may cover the entire Arab homeland in the future. We are waiting for the change in the balance of forces in the area. We are following up what is happening between Damascus and Baghdad in its capacity as a major assisting element for developing the ability of Lebanon and of the entire Arab nation to stand fast.

What are your demands?

The need to raise the standard of living of the citizens of the south which now constitutes a wailing wall for the Arab states, without receiving any aid from these states. We demand aid from all the patriotic Arab leaders so as to alleviate the tribulations of the southern citizen and to achieve steadfastness by building shelters and hospitals and by marketing the south's agricultural production, such as tobacco and other crops. The Arab nation possesses vast capabilities to bolster the steadfastness of its sons in the frontline positions.

We descended the castle's carved stairs.

In Arnun, the village whose name is also carried by Beauforte Castle and which is located to the right of the descending road, there are only 15 families left. These families come to the village and leave, depending on how intense the shelling is. It is the season to harvest the wheat, barley and vetch. But the shells coming from the border strip burned the crop yesterday.

The Arnun village and castle had been exposed to shelling on the previous day when the Israeli and militia forces opened their heavy artillery fire on the villages of al-'Ayshiyah, al-Rihan and al-Mahmudiyah from the afternoon till the evening.

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WESTERN SAHARA

BRIEFS

POLISARIO MEETS SYRIAN LEADERS--Nur al-Din Ahmad 'Ali, member of the Polisario Political Bureau and its envoy to Syria, has had several contacts with a number of Syrian party leaders. The secretary general of the Arab Socialist Party received the Saharan envoy and received a message from him from the Polisario secretary general dealing with the latest developments in the Western Sahara. The secretary general of the Arab Socialist Party affirmed his principled support for the Saharan Revolution in its just struggle and wished it more victories. Fayiz Isma'il, secretary general of the Socialist Unionists Party, has also received the Saharan envoy and received a message from him from the Polisario secretary general. The secretary general of the Syrian Socialist Unionists affirmed his party's support for the struggle of the Saharan people. The member of the Polisario Political Bureau earlier met with the Iranian ambassador in Damascus and acquainted him with the latest developments in the Western Sahara. The Iranian ambassador in Damascus affirmed to the envoy that the Iranian Revolution supports the Saharan Revolution in its just struggle against the abominable aggression. [Text] [Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD]

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